BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1825. [NUMBER 1713.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Sheriff's Sale.

Seized and attached by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias at the Suit of BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE,

AGAINST

ROOPABOYE, Hindoo Woman.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 2d day of July next, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public outcry on the Premises a Large Dwelling House, with its Ground, Prison House, and Stable covered with Tiles and built with Choonam and stone walls, situate without the Town Walls of Bombay, at Dadys Agearee Street in the Cart, namely, called Coombarwady, and in the neighbourhood or opposite of a house belonging to Mr. PASCOAL Portuguese, the property of the above named Defendant.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
the 23d June 1825.

શરીફ • શેલ

ખબર • આપીએજે • શનવારને • દીને • તારીખ ૨ જુલાઇ • આવતા • મહીના • ની • પલાખ ૩ પાછલા • પોરે • જે • જગા • ઉપર • મીલકતછે • તે તાંહાં • વેચશે • ઘર ૧ મોટું • તથા • ખછુતર ખાનું • તથા • તબેલો • તેની • જમીન • શાતે • વેચશે • તે • ઘર • તથા • ખછુતરખાનું • તથા • તબેલો • નલીઆનોછે • ચુના • પ્રતરતી • બાદેલોછે • ફોટબાર • દાદીશેટની • અગીઆરી ના • રશતે • વાડી • કુબારવાડી • મધેછે • શીનોર પાશધોલ • પ્રરંગી • તેને • ઘરને • પરોશે • તથા • શાબેછે • તે • મીલકત • કુપાબાઇ • નીછે • તે • મી લકત • બંમનજી • રશતમજી • ની • પ્રીરીઆદી થી • વેચશે — શ્રી • મુંબઇ • ની • તારીખ ૨૩ જુન • શને ૧૮૨૫ ❀

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship OGLE CASTLE, will be Closed on Saturday next, the 25th Instant at 5 o'Clock in the evening.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
23d June 1825.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received on or before Thursday, the 29th Instant, from any Person or Persons willing to contract for the bringing to the new Mint, of the whole of the earth and rubbish lately dug out of the Gallows Tank situated near to the Bazar gate road on the Esplanade.—Payment to be made in four instalments.—Further particulars may be obtained on application at the New Mint Office.

Bombay, 21*st June*, 1825.

ખ ખ ૨

શ્રી • મુંબઇ • મધે • બારહોટનાં • મેદાનમો • બજાર • ગેટનાં • રશતા • આગાલ • પ્રાશીનું • ત લાલ • ગોડા • દાફાડા • ઉપર • ખોટીઉંકે • તેહની શુધલી • માંટી • તથા • શાધલી • ઓગાલીઆ • મુંબઇની • નવી • ટંકશાલમો • લાવવા • શાકું રક • હોઇ • એ • બાબેનું • ફતરાટ • પ્રરવા • રાજી હોએતો • તે • તારીખ ૨૮ મી • ચાલતા • જુન મહીનાની • લરેશપટવારને • દીને • અથવા • તે હની • આગામચ • પરપોજલો • લેશે — એ • વીશે નાં • નાણાં • ચેઆર • અપ્રતામો • આપશે — અ

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

THE Managers have the pleasure to announce, that on Monday the 27th instant, will be presented the farces of

THE MAYOR OF GARRATT,
SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD,
AND
THE SLEEPING DRAUGHT.

Tickets and places may be had at the THEATRE, on Saturday the 25th and Monday the 27th Instant.

Green Room, Friday 24th June, 1825.

Advertisement.

On MONDAY next the 27th Instant,
AT NOON
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT
A GODOWN ADJOINING
Messrs. Lugrin Son & Co's. premises
IN
CHURCH LANE,
ELEVEN HOGSHEADS
OF
HODGSON'S
PALE ALE,
FIT FOR
IMMEDIATE USE.

Bombay, 4*th June* 1825

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, next the 27th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

A LARGE Collection of Law and other valuable Books, and several double and single Barrelled Guns, some of them in excellent order, belonging to the late Mr. GEORGE LEIGHLER.

The above now on View.

Bombay, 25*th June*, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 29th instant, A Case of Fashionable Superfine Black and Drab Gentleman's Round Hats—Each Hat packed by itself in a Band Box.

A Case of Children's Beaver Hats, Handsomely trimmed with Plumes, Blue, White, and other colours, each packed in a Band Box.

As the above have been put up with the greatest care, by Messrs. Williams and Co. of New Bond Street in November last, and imported here in May by the Abberton, they are of very late fashion, and have arrived in the best order.

Bombay, 25*th June* 1825

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Wednesday next, the 29th Instant.

An Invoice of Glassware, neatly cut Tumblers, of sizes, Plain do, Champagne Glasses, Claret and Liquor Ditto, India Shades, Spare Shades of sizes mounted.

ALSO.

To close different accounts, Cotton half Hose, Boat cloaks, Blankets, and various articles of piece goods.

AND

Some capital white Champagne, fit for present use, rejected by the Merchants, because a little ullaged, therefore not fit to keep in Store.

Bombay, 25*th June*, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received a Supply of excellent Oatmeal and Pearl Barley, packed in circular Tin cases, and far superior to what is usually imported, being put up to order.

Bombay, 25*th June*, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 30th Inst.

GENTLEMEN'S Superfine Black Hats imported per Alfred, Men's and boy's Seal Skin Caps, French Bonnets, Ribbons, Gold and Silver Ey'd Needles, Elegant Plated Sliding Candlesticks with Silver gadroon Edges—Preserved Apples for Tarts just imported.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

An English built Curricle with Shifting Shafts and Curricle and Buggy Harness, A Neat Chariot belonging to a Family lately returned to Europe.

BELONGING TO AN ESTATE,

French and English Claret, Rum Shrub, Hollands in bottle, and cases, Old Cognac Brandy, Sherry, Port-wine, Sauces, &c.

Meadows Street, 25*th June* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
OF
FASHIONABLE NEW
PLATE,
VIZ.

SILVER Coffee Biggin.....	Rs	240
1 Pair Silver Mugs.....	,,	180
1 " Ditto Curry Dishes..	,,	950
1 " Ditto Soup Ladles..	,,	110
2 " Litto Sauce Ditto....	,,	80

Sugar Tongs, Cheese and Butter Knives, &c.

Meadows Street, 25*th June* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
ACHROMATIC
TELESCOPE,
OF
FIVE FEET TUBE
AND
180 POWER.
PRICE RUPEES 550.

Meadows Street, 25*th June* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
CURRICLE,
WITH NEW HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 2000.
AND
A LONDON BUILT
BAROUCHE,
NEARLY NEW
WITH HARNESS.
Rs. 2000.

Meadows Street, 25*th June* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A
GREY ARAB
CHARGER
WITH
MILITARY SADDLE AND BRIDLE,
Belonging to an Officer returning to Europe.
PRICE RUPEES 450.

Meadows Street, 25*th June* 1825.

LOST.

A long haired grey GEORGIAN DOG answering to the name of TUNIBOOR.—Whoever will bring the same to the COURIER OFFICE shall be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 25*th June* 1825.

Passage to England.
THE SHIP
ABBERTON,
Capt. Lucas Percival,

WILL positively sail for London direct, on the 2nd Proximo, and has two large Cabins disengaged.

Apply to Capt. PERCIVAL, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 25*th June*, 1825.

PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE.
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
AMITY,
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
COMMANDER,
WILL SAIL
FOR
GREENOCK
ON THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for passengers, and persons desirous of going themselves, or of sending children direct to Scotland, without being exposed to the trouble and expense of an intermediate journey, will find the present an eligible opportunity of doing so.

For particulars apply to the Commander, at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL.

N. B. A medical gentleman, willing to undertake the duty of the Ship on the homeward voyage, will receive a handsome allowance.

Bombay, 18*th June*, 1825.

For Freight or Passage
TO
LONDON.
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
JAMES SIBBALD,
OF
670 TONS,
CAPT. JAMES KEITH FORBES,
(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,)

May be expected to arrive here in all next month, and will return to England without delay.

The James Sibbald has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 25*th June*, 1825.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.
THE FIRST CLASS
SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
Stephenson Ellerby,
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL FOR LONDON ABOUT THE
20TH OF JULY.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
AT THE
OFFICE
OF
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH
AND CO.

Bombay, 25*th June*, 1825.

FOR SALE
AT
Framjee Cowasjee's Office
IMPORTED PER
ROYAL GEORGE
FROM
LONDON,

A FEW half Chests of 6 dozen and quarter Chests of 3 dozen each English Claret, 30 Rs. per dozen from T. M. Smith, of very good flavour and sound quality, approved by several gentlemen of this place and found equal to Carbonell's 2d growth claret.

TERMS CASH.

No order for outstations will be executed unless accompanied by a remittance, and an agent appointed to receive and forward the wine up the country.

Bombay, 24*th June* 1825.

FOR SALE

AT THE

STABLE

NEAR THE OFFICE OF THE COURT OF REQUESTS, ONE EUROPE

BAROUCHE,

AND

TWO STANHOPE

GIGS,

JUST IMPORTED PER *H. C's. SHIP*

WINDSOR.

ALSO A TEAK BUILT GIG.

APPLY TO

ARDASEER FRAMJEE DUBASH.

Bombay, 24th June 1825.

WINES FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Mr. PATRICK STEWART.

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.

From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.

In Butts..... 700 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 375 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 20 per doz.

From Christopher Smith Sons and Co.

In Butts..... 700 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 19 Rs. per doz.

Madeira from Blackburn and Co.

In Pipe..... 450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 16 Rs. per doz.

Cape Madeira per Pipe 150 Rupees.
Hhds. 75 ditto.

Bombay, 25th June, 1825.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery,

FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 25th June, 1825.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS ON ENGLAND,

IN Sets of £520, £416, £312, £208, £104, and £52 each at Twelve Months' Sight.—Tenders will be received by Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Rampart Row, 25th June, 1825,

BILLS ON LONDON.

PRINSEP and Co. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co at 6 Months' Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee for sums not less than £200, and 1 | 9 for smaller sums.

Bombay, 25th June, 1825.

Advertisement.

TWENTY Copies of the late Mr. MOON'S Botanical Works have been received this morning from Ceylon, and the Gentlemen of this Presidency who Subscribed for it in 1821, may now have their Copies by applying at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & CO.

They have also by the Abberton a few Copies of Sir John Phillipart's East India Military Kalendar 2 vols. Quarto, price 60 Rs.

Bombay, 1st June, 1825.

Hyder Ally Cassimjee,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received by the Kellie Castle from England, the following choice Articles, which he has exposed for Sale viz.—Hosiery, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk Stockings and Gloves; Plated Ware, consisting of Tea and Coffee Pots, Curry Dishes, Cruet Stands &c.—Carriage Furnitures consisting of Chariot and Buggy Laces—Cutlery, consisting of Ivory handled Knives and Forks—Grocery consisting of Finest new Currants, Bloom Raisins, Italian Maccaroni—Finest French Imperial Plums, best Pearl Barley, Sir Hans Sloane's Chocolate, White's Cocoa, finest Isinglass; Oilman's Stores consisting of Salted Salmon, red and Salt Herrings in Jars, Pickled Tongues in Kegs, assorted Sauces and Pickles. Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Gun Powder from Pegou, Andrew's and Wilk's Mathematical Instruments, consisting of Thermometers in cases, spectacles and Gold Eye Glasses. Stationery, Snuff and Boxes from Procter, Perfumery from Smith and Nephew, Patent Shots. Hats and Gloves from Bicknell and More, Confectionary from Hoffinan, consisting of Jams and Jellies and Fruit for Tarts. Seidlitz and Soda Powder. Soda water, Billiard Balls, colour Boxes, Fresh Garden Seeds: Select Music for Flute, Elegant Nicholson's Cocoa, improved Flutes, Scarlet Cloth. Fancy Neckerchiefs, and a variety of Select new Books.

Bombay, 25th June 1825.

Jehangeerjee Neserwanjee and Co.

Opposite the Government House,

MOST respectfully beg to inform their Customers, and Public in general that they have received per H. C. Ship Kellie Castle, Captain Adams from London an extensive Assortment of Shop Articles Consisting of—Hodgson's Pale Ale, Hams, Cheese, Salted Salmon, Red and Pickled Herrings, a variety of Pickles and Sauces, Confectionary from Hoffman, Grocery, Cognac Brandy, Perfumery from Smiths and Nephew, and from Bristow. Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Shoe Blacking from Day and Martin—Patent Shot of No. 1 to 10—Gunpowder from Pigou, in Japanned Cannisters—Hats from Bicknel and Moore—Stationery from Greenhill | Sadlery from Milroy—Silk Hosiery, of best Sort—Ivory Billiard Balls and Cues, Green Cloth for Billiard Tables, Superfine Scarlet Cloth—a variety of Books of the latest publication, Garden Seeds, Carriage and Buggy Lace of a variety of Patterns, Plated Ware, Cutlery from Savigny consisting of Superfine Ivory handled Table Knives and Forks, office Penknives, Flutes and Music Books from Clementi—Soda Water in Stone bottles—Metal ware—Dressing and looking Glasses in Mahagony frames—Mathemat cal Instruments—Glass ware, consisting of 8 light Lustres, Glass bottom hanging Lamps—Double and Single branch Wallshades, and Double and Single branch Table Shades—Snuff from Proctor—Silver mounted Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Leather Gloves of Sorts,—Carpets and Morocco Leather, &c. &c &c.

Bombay, 24th June 1825.

D. Cawasjee Monackjee

OPPOSITE THE

ARMENIAN CHURCH,

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased some of the Investments of the latest arrivals, the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care and from the first Houses in England, comprising an extensive assortment of the following articles, which in addition to his former extensive supplies are now ready for sale, viz.

Hodgson's Pale Ale, York Hams, Pine Chees, red Herrings, salted and preserved salmon in prime order, Grocery consisting of Bloom raisins, dried Currants, pearl Barley, Chocolate, ground Cocoa, Isinglass and Macaroni, Cognac Brandy, Red Port in quart and Pint Bottles, Claret from Gledstanes, Round and Drab Beaver Hats and Gloves from Bicknell and Moore, Oilman's Stores, consisting of small and large Bottles of Pickles and sauces, assorted and Crystal Vinegar, confectionary from Hoffman, perfumery from Smyth and others, plated ware, Sadlery, consisting of Hunting and side Saddles, Carriage Harness Brass Mounted, Horse Clothing and Colt breaking tackle, Whips, Carriage Lamps, and Shammy leather Skins, Guns. and Pistols from Mortimer, Stationery, Mathematical Instruments, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Playing Cards, a small Collection of the newest publications elegantly bound, amongst which are Lord Byron's conversation. Stanhope's Greece in 1823 and 4, mornings at Bow Street, Spae Wife &c &c. Snuff and Boxes from Proctor, Coach Furniture, Winchester pewter measures, Cutlery from Everill Mason and others, Handsome Dressing Glasses, Patent Shot, scales and weights, Blacking from Dayan t Martin. Composition for Cleaning Brass Harness &c. waistcoat pieces of the newest patterns, Biliard Balls and Cues, Maces and Cricket Batts, Drawing Colours in Cases, Flutes and Music from Nicolson, Soda and Seidlitz Powder, Patent Glass Ink Stands and Handsome Cut Glass Ware, Soda Water, Japan Ink and Fancy Neck Handkerchiefs, and Superfine Sexton Blue Military Coats.

Bombay, 24th June 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Major GIDEON HUTCHINSON, late Resident at Mocha, deceased, to be granted to his Widow and Executrix Mrs. EUPHEMIA HUTCHINSON,—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st June 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT FOSTER, deceased, late a Captain in the Service of the Honorable the United Company of English Merchants Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Military Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 16th day of June 1825.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of BAEE SOORUJ, late of Bombay, Hindoo Woman, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to SHAW ATMARAM NURBHEYRAM, SHAW KAHANDASS LALLDASS, SHAW HUJEEWONDASS GOVINDASS, & NAROTUMDASS ASARAM, of Bombay, Banian Inhabitants, the Executors therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 24th June 1825.

W. A. & E C. MORGAN.

જાહેર•ખબર.

શ્રી•ચુંબઇ•ની•દીનદયાની•અંદર•રહે•લી ધવા•બાઇ•શ્રુરજ•એનાં•દીલનાં•વશીએત નામાંનો•અખતીઆર•શ્રી•ચુંબઇ•ની•શ્રુપ રીમ•કોરટ•આપ્ય•જુડીકેટરમાંથી•શાહ્ર•ો આતમારામ•નરોતમ•તથા•શાહ્ર•ો ફકીરદાશ•ભાલદાશ•તથા•શાહ્ર•ો•હરજીવનદાશ ગોકીનદાશ•તથા•નરોતમદાશ•આશારામ એ•ધણીઓ•શ્રી•ચુંબઇનાં•વેપારીઆઓ• રેકેવારીઓછે•એનાંઓને•આપીકુછે—કાં એજે•એ•મરનાર•બાઇએ•પોતાનાં•વીલમાં એ•ધણીઓને•વકીલ•કીધાછે—એ•વાશતે શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•બાબશાતા•હોએ•તેનાં ઓને•જ•હેર•થાએ

તારીખ ૨૪ મી•જુન ૧૮૨૫

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Please to insert the following, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

A man named George King, who was convicted of felony during the present King's reign, drew up the following Petition, and had it presented to his Majesty.

George King to *King George* sends his humble petition,
Hoping *King George* will pity *George King*'s condition;
If *King George* to *George King* will grant a long day,
George King for *King George* for ever will pray.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MY DEAR EDITOR,

If you think the following will raise a smile and fill a column, it's all I aim at, and at your service, only take the trouble to correct the press and if you like *as leisure affords I may go on.**

A FRIEND.

* Thank thee, dear Friend.—Long life to thee, and *lots* of leisure.—EDITOR.

LINES

Addressed to Bombay, by an old Friend and Well Wisher.

"Treating of follies in the generality
"And scorning the base vice of personality."

Bombay, I'm really very glad to "how d'ye do"—
But pray don't pride yourself on my affection;
I joy! for know though many years have fled,
And many a jocund spirit numbered with the dead,
I still am spared thy changing scene to view,
And though I deem thee not the *ne plus ultra* of perfection
Yet still I feel a sort of predilection
For thy famed Isle peeping "o'er the Water Blue."

Nature, indeed, was lavish of her gifts
To thee, Bombay, and made thee vastly lovely;
And in the verdant months of June, July, or August,
When we're no longer put to various shifts
To keep up life, 'midst heat, and glare, or dust:
I know no prettier scenery than from Colabah
To sail amidst the Isles that gem thy harbour.

Or if we stroll on shore from Light-House to Sion,
Malabar Point, Love Grove, e'en on to Worlee;
There's many a lovely spot a man might live or die on,
Or with the World perchance if sick or surly,
There's many a verdant hill with views enchanting,
The broad expanse of Ocean at his feet,
Or if for bolder scenes his fancy's panting
The pile on pile of Ghauts afford a varied treat.

All these, Bombay, remain as smiling still
As I beheld them many a year ago,
The march of Time's less noted by a hill
Or mountain, or the Ocean's ceaseless flow,
Than by the changes in the busy scene
Of Life—thy myriad people swarm and buz like flies,
Nearly as transient, too, like fever'd dream,
Where shadows flit in ever endless stream,
And we scarce note the vision 'ere it dies.

I do remember when thy white faced few
Might have been counted o'er in fifteen minutes,
And when thy tribes of varied hue,
Though numerous then, were somewhat within limits:—
About six carriages not made by Hatchet,
But wonders thought, of Pillajee's construction;
Each marked to eyes that never failed to catch it
The movements of some man of highest function:—
For then was weather e'er so hot or muggy
Few folks, I ween, could even sport a Buggy.

Purvoes could then in spite of wind or weather
Walk to their Offices by Nine o'Clock,—
But now in vehicles they race together
At noon—to walk would Purvoe feelings shock,
To use one's feet is now so out of fashion
That Servants, Tailors, Barbers, every trade,
Sport Vehicles, with which the fellows dash on
To Country, Fort, Colabah, Esplanade,
E'en mail Coach speed it ready quite disparages
And Bombay might be called "*The City of Wheel Carriages.*"—

What wonder then if men of every kind,
From high Patricians down to the Plebean,
Can't think of venturing out to smell the wind
Or hear the Bands play a Quadrille or Pœan
But they must have a Carriage; and e'en vie
With those who's purses are a good deal longer;
So that I should not wonder bye and bye,
The rage for *vieing* getting doubtless stronger,
If 'stead of being content with eight or four,
Some Duck astounds us with a coach and score.

Bruce, Fawcett, Forbes, and Alexander, were then
(If I mistake not Twenty five years ago)
The only firms of our commercial men,
Yet now we swarm with this and that and Co.
And bills are vastly high-and interest vilely low.—
But what have Poets ere to do with money,
The merchants I am truly glad to see,
I like to see them thrive and gather honey,
And stir in trade like the industrious bee:
They're Britain's pride, the sinews of her strength—
Sorry I cannot praise 'em more at length.—

I'm sorry too, that I am no Philosopher,
But I could never study very deep
The graver learning I was apt to gloss over
It somehow always made me fall asleep—
This gives my muse I fear some marks of inebriety
But stop—the philosophic point I wish to know
And I beg to ask our Literary Society,
Hoping they'll plainly answer yes or no,
Is whether they conceive that the sun's glow
Is any hotter now than thirty years ago.—

For I remember even long since that time
The hour of dinner was from three to five,
And many a lovely girl in beauty's prime;
In palanqueens from distance would arrive;
All health and life and spirits; no complaint,
Of heat, or punkee, or of the early hour,
So I presume the Sun shone rather faint
And had not then his present scorching power;
For now our Beaux is asked to dine at four
At the bare mention sweat at every pore.—

The houses too—not then like fancy shops
Where awkward looks like me can scarcely move;
Were admirably fit for *unexpected hops*
Which we all know the most delightful prove—
For save some chairs and lamps—few couches and a table
The rooms had no superfluous trash about'em,
The folks were quite as polished—and yet able
I should presume, to get through life without'em.
Our Ladies then could deem Surat backeries
Nor sigh for Porcelain, Pictures, or nick-nackeries,

Our Hosts would give us Dinners where the Covers,
Though of block tin—were not two yards asunder;
And where—of eating the most fastidious lovers
Were certain that the choicest meat was under.—
When asking guests our hosts thought it was right
To see their friends not poisoned by their cooks,
And when they came—the grasp of hand so tight
As truly spoke "*you're welcome*" as their looks;
It said eat, drink, be happy, and I trust you feel,
I asked you as a friend—*not to pay off a meal.*
I know the friendly shake's deemed low and hated,
Exploded 'mongst our fashionables now,
By Heaven I'd rather have my fingers dislocated
Than meet with that—*shut eyed nye nip neck bow*
Just like a Thief's head drooping from the halter—
Yet full as friendly as our carriage nod,
Both well may make poor modest merit falter
And think that it is really vastly odd,
Folks whom he's known for years perhaps a score
Meeting him as if they'd never met before.—

(*To be Continued.*)

22d *of June*, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH JUNE 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

No. 205 of 1825.—With reference to the Hon'ble Court's commands, under date the 2d February 1825, authorizing all Vacancies which may occur on the Senior Lists at the several Presidencies up to the 1st May 1826, to be filled up as formerly, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotions in consequence of the deaths of Lieut. Generals Thomas Marshall and Andrew Anderson; the former on the 20th May 1824, and the latter on the 16th September 1824.

Senior Officer Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, Lieut. General Charles Boye to be placed on the "Senior list" in succession to Lieutenant General T. Marshall deceased. 21st May 1824.

Senior Officer Colonel of Engineers, Major General W. H. Blachford to be placed on the "Senior list" in succession to Lieut. General Andrew Anderson deceased. 17th Sept. 1824.

Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandent Adam Hogg to take rank vice Boye placed on the Senior list. Date of rank 21st May 1824.

PROMOTION.

Senior Lieutenent Colonel of Infantry William Hull to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant vice D. Prother deceased. Date of rank 19th March 1825.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson to take rank vice A. Hogg promoted. Date of rank 21st May 1824.

Lieutenant Colonel P. Lodwick to take rank vice Grant retired. Do. 2d June 1824.

PROMOTION.

Senior Major James Morse to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Hull promoted. Date of rank 19th March 1825.

11th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major Wm. Gordon, Captain J. T. Molesworth and Lieutenant John Davies to take rank in succession to A. Robertson promoted. Date of rank 21st May 1824.

13th Regiment N. I.

PROMOTION.

Senior Captain Richard Stamper (deceased) to be Major vice Morse promoted. Date of rank 19th March 1825.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain Dennis L. Victor, and Lieut. Robert Shortreed to take rank in succession to Morse. Promoted, Date of rank 19th March 1825.

PROMOTIONS

Senior Captain Henry Pottinger to be Major Lieutenant Albany Troward to be Captain and Ensign Philip John Vaillant to be Lieutenant in succession to Stamper deceased. Date of Rank 1st May 1825.

21st Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major George Noble, Captain Alexander Lighton, and Lieutenant Wm. Lang to take rank in succession to Lodwick, promoted. Date of rank 2d June 1824.

Engineers.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Cowper to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant vice Blachford placed on the Senior List. Date of rank 17th September 1824.

Senior Major Ed. H. Bellasis to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Cowper promoted. Do. do.

Captain J. S. R. Drummond to be Major and 1st Lieutenant Wm. Tate to be Captain in succession to Bellasis promoted. Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1825.

No. 207 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Lieutenant R. Mignan, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment to the Command of the Escort of the Political Agent at Bussorah.

Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1825.

No. 208 of 1825.—In consequence of the death of Surgeon John Warner on the 7th Instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

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Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James Bird, to be Surgeon in succession to Warner deceased —Date of Rank 8th June 1825.

No. 209 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. W. Watson, second Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, to be Commissary at Broach vice Foster deceased; Captain T. P. Lester, of the Regiment of Artillery to succeed Captain Watson at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 23d June, 1825.

No. 210 of 1825.—Lieutenant William Noton, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Marine Battalion; having produced a certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 23d June, 1825.

No. 211 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Ensign R. Stark, of the first Grenadiers, to act as an Assistant of the 2d Class in the Department of the Revenue Surveyor in Guzeratt, during the period of Lieutenant Reynolds acting as an Assistant of the first class.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

MARINE PROMOTIONS;

21ST JUNE 1825;

Second Lieutenant Robt. Moresby to be First Lieutenant, Vice Searight deceased.—Date of Rank 27th May 1825.

Senior Midshipman Geo. Pilcher, to be a Second Lieutenant, Vice Moresby promoted.—Do. Do. Do.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D JUNE, 1825

Mr. William George Bird, Collector of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

Mr. Frederick Bourchier, Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties at the Presidency.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1/10d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

We have had no arrivals from Europe since our last, and the Madras papers still continue to furnish the latest intelligence from that quarter. From the eastward there has been little new during the last week. Letters from Prome mention that every thing remained quiet in that part of the Bhurman empire, and that the inhabitants were returning in great numbers, and that even some of the Chiefs had placed themselves under British protection. Nothing further was known relative to the premeditated advance to Amerapoora.

We have presented our readers in our present number with the debate in the House of Commons on the WAYS AND MEANS The financial *exposé* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is candid and luminous, and the picture which is presented of the present and encreasing prosperity of the country is truly gratifying, and was received with unmixed applause by all parties. The judicious application of the surplus revenue, which amounts to 1,457,744*l.* in the reduction of the duties on foreign imports, and in the removal and modification of some of the more direct taxes, will no doubt be attended by the most beneficial results. The diminution of the duties on foreign wines and other articles of importation, will not only tend to extend a liberal and mutually beneficial intercourse with other countries, but will go a considerable way in putting down smuggling, —one of the greatest evils that can afflict a country, but which must ever be the consequence of illiberal commercial regulations. The reduction of the duty on cyder will also assist in destroying this illicit trade, the source of so much vice and crime, while the entire removal of some of the direct taxes, and the modification of others which were unproductive to the country, but which were calculated to give individual annoyance, will create universal satisfaction. It is pleasing to see all parties heartily concurring in the liberal mercantile plans of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to observe a new light breaking in on the darkness which has hitherto involved the commercial policy, not only of our own, but of other countries, and which, we trust, will become brighter and brighter till it at last shines forth in full and permanent effulgence. It will no doubt require some time to eradicate all the old opinions regarding the advantages of monopolies, commercial restrictions, and prohibitory duties, but we have little doubt that the time is fast approaching when their absurdity will be made manifest in every quarter of the world, and when commerce will become what nature intended it to be---a free, friendly, and unrestricted intercourse between the nations of the earth, for their mutual benefit, and for the supply of their mutual wants.

Speculation is busy at home as to how our recognition of South American independence will be received on the Continent. The French papers certainly display a considerable degree of awkwardness in the discussion of the subject, through they do not contain any thing of a warlike tendency. They are particularly anxious to prove that the honour of the great nation has not been affected by the transaction alluded to, and to shew in a kind of smothered manner, that France is free and independent in her policy, and that she is not guided in her councils by foreign influence and authority: or in other words that she is not a tool of the holy alliance. Russia, the great patron of legitimacy, is no doubt mortally offended; but however her pride may be wounded, we suspect she will find it the best policy to suffer in secret. On the subject of the probability of war, the *Courier* has the following remarks: "What could the Holy Alliance do against England, and what advantage could it gain from a war? In what point is it prepared to attack England, and in what point is England not prepared to act with effect? She has a squadron on every station, & at the end of three months of war not one of her assailants would have a single ship at sea. The English Government would be supported in such a war by the unanimous assent of the whole nation. Would the Governments of the Holy Alliance receive the same support from the Nations of the Continent, whose best wishes would be with the cause sustained by England? Russia herself, with her millions of men, her military colonies, her fleet swallowed up, and her capital sunk—what can she undertake against England, against that living power which is safe from a whirlwind as well as from a coalition? In this state of things is a war probable? Is it possible. No doubt England will be cursed and detested, threats will be muttered against her but she will not be attacked. It is asserted that the Instructions of Prince Wolkowsky are by no means hostile; that Russia does not wish for war, and that she estimates all the advantages of the present state of Europe.—*London Cour. Feb. 3.*"

In a former number we alluded to a meeting having been held at the East India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Marquis of of Hastings, in relation to the Hydrabad transactions. By the Madras Papers it would appear that the debate was continued on the 18th and 25th February, and we suppose that it remained adjourned when the Atlas left England, at least no account of the ultimate decision of the Court of Proprietors has, as far as we know, been received.

The Madras Courier mentions that Lord Combermere has taken his passage in the Neptune, Capt. Cumberledge, which was to sail from England in all May.

By the last accounts from Guzerat little or no rain had fallen. At Mhow the weather had at one time put on a monsoon appearance, but which had completely gone off again, leaving a clear sky and strong sultry westerly winds. In the Deccan, also, there had been little or no rain.

We need hardly remind our readers that the Theatre is to be open on the 27th From what we have heard of the rehearsals, a highly agreeable treat may be expected, and which we have no doubt will attract an overflowing audience, particularly as the late showers have rendered the weather cool and agreeable. The average range of the thermometer has been reduced six degrees during the last few days.

In our last we gave an extract from a native letter relative to an attack made on the brig Marianne in the harbour of Barbara. The following is a correct statement of that affair.

The English brig Marianne, belonging to the Mauritius had been two days in the port of Barbara on the N. Coast of Africa, when the Capt. and his brother the Chief mate, were seized by the natives while on shore, and placed in confinement. Afterwards 40 or 50 natives went on board, took the crew by surprise, killed two, and wounded two, when the rest jumped over board and swam to the dows which were anchored near them, where, though the crews of some of them refused to receive them, they at last found a place of refuge. The Capt. and chief mate were afterwards rescued by the crews of the native dows trading to this port, and were carried to Mocha, from which place they arrived here yesterday in the American brig Ann. Capt. Millet. At the time the natives attacked the Marianne they cut her cables, when she went on shore, and was afterwards completely stripped and plundered.

On Monday last a native in the Bazar, enraged at having lost a law suit, murdered his uncle, who had been the successful suitor, and immediately commenced running a muck. His murderous career was, however, soon stopped by a party from the picket of the European Regiment stationed on the verge of the esplanade, by one of whom he was bayoneted.

When in alluding to the arrival of the Atlas at Madras in our last we mentioned January instead of June, we happened to be thinking of the red bag, which had been brought into our camp near Prome. The idea of the red bag led to the idea of peace; the idea of peace led to the idea of the Temple of Janus; the idea of the Temple of Janus led us to think of the month of January, dedicated to the double-faced god: so in a fit of abstraction, to which we are subject, we inserted the coldest instead of the hottest month of the year. It furnishes, however, a beautiful example of how one idea is associated with another.

Under our Madras head will be found some interesting proceedings which took took place in the Supreme Court at Madras, held on the 7th instant for the purpose of the Honourable Sir Ralph Palmer taking his seat on the bench as Chief Justice.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant B. Johnston, Nizam's Service.
Lieutenant John Laing, Pioneer Battalion
Lieutenant Alexander Balmanno, 2d Lt. Cavy
Lieutenant A. J. Stenton 1st Grenadier.
Lieutenant Thomas Candy, 20th Regiment
DEPARTURES.—Captain T. W. Blake, Nizame's Service.
Lieutenant G. W. Money, 8d Regt. Lt. Cavy

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—June 23d, American Brig Ann Captain Charles Millet, from Muscat 16th June.
DEPARTURES.—June 17th, Spanish Ship Premeso De Marco D. J. S. Asperoz, Commander, to Madras and Manila.
Do. 18th Brig Dotherrel, (formerly Brig Dadaoy) Commander James Hill, to Madras and Calcutta.
Do. 19th, H. C. Pilot Brig Mermaid, A. Penn Commander, to Calcutta.
Do. Persian Ship Rahimany, Nacquda Syed bin Sultan, to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers by Mermaid.

Captain J. Law and Cornet Havelock.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 7th, Ship Lady Campbell, Captain J. Irvin, from London 21st January, St Jago 7th February, and Cape of Good Hope 10th April.
Do. H. M. Ship Larne, Captain J. Kingcome, from Rangoon.
8th, Ship Zenobia, Captain D. Wilson, from Rangoon 7th May,
9th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain F. Marryatt, from Rangoon 15th May.
Do. Schooner Fortune, Captain J. Correya, from Cochin 8th May, and Pondicherry 8th June
10th, Ship Hydrose, Captain M. J. D. Reys from Calcutta 31st May.
Do. Ship Samdany, Captain J. G. Reid, from Rangoon 6th May.
12th, American Brig Caspian, Captain S. Cook from Boston 24th December 1824, and Isle of France 13th May.
DEPARTURES.—June 3d, Brig Jamesina, Captain A. Grant, for Rangoon.
Do. H. M. Ship Larne Captain J. Kingcome on a cruise.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 3. H. C. Armed Brig Asseerghur, W. Warden, from Arracan 28th May.
Do. H. C. Armed Ketch Trusty, J. Boyce, from ditto ditto.
Do. Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, from ditto ditto.
June 4. H. C. Ship Waterloo, R. Alsager, from Portsmouth 13th February.
Do. H. C. Surveying Ship Research, J. Crawford, from Arracan 28th May.
Do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Rangoon 24th May.
Do. Ship Grenada, A. Anderson, from New South Wales 27th February.
June 5. Ship Good Success, W. Poyntz, from China 11th April.
Do. Ship Bombay, Samuel Parker, from Rangoon 20 May.
June 6. Brig Minerva, J. Lihou, from South America 21st October, Otaheite 29th January, and Malacca 2d May.

Passengers per Asseerghur:—Brigadier-General Grant, C. B.—Captain Anderson, of the Pioneers

Per Francis Warden:—Brigadier Smith; Quarter Master Coates, of the 54th Regiment; and the Quarter Master of the 44th Regiment.

Per H. C. Ship Waterloo:—Mrs. Musita; Mrs. Robertson; Mr. Stuart and Child; Misses Cheape and Pinkerton; Rev. Mr. Robertson; Captain Stewart, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. Musita, Madras Establishment; Mr. Laurel, Writer; Messrs. Taylor, McGennis, Andrews, Hickes, and Frederick, Cadets.

Per Research:—Commodore John Hayes.

Per Earl Kellie:—Messrs. R. Macarthy and J. S. Reed, Mariners.

Per Good Success, from Singapoor:—Lieutenant Chester, Bengal Native Infantry.

From Penang:—William Cotes, Esq. Merchant.

Per Bombay:—Captain W. Hornblow; Captain T. Heatly, 47th Regiment; Captain R. Crow; Messrs. H. Lambey and L. Darby, Mariners; 1 Subadar 1 Jemedar, and 94 Sepoys, of the Bengal Marines.

DEPARTURES.—June 3. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellico for Arracan.
June 4. Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Hurnee, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of the Reverend John Cooper of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Aberdeen, in December last, Eliza, the Lady of Captain J. Walker, of the Bombay Artillery.
At Surat, on the 14th inst. of Cholera, Henry William Clerk, fourth Son of James Taylor Esq. Civil Service, aged 2 years and 11 days.
At Girgon, on Tuesday the 21st instant. George Malcolm, the eldest Son of Mr. George Higgs, aged 14 months and 19 days; whose loss is much regretted by his afflicted parents.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Madras, on Monday, the 9th May, at the Capuchin Church of Black Town, by the Most Reverend Father Lawrence De Sassaria, Superior of the Reverend Father Capuchins, Mr. Lewis Stainslaus Le Fevre, to Miss Amelia Lamoury, the eldest Daughter of Mr. Francis Lamoury.
At Madras, on the 17th May, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend R. W. Moorsom, B. A., John Robert Cuppage, Esq. Penang Civil Service, third Son of General William Cuppage, Royal Artillery, to Anne Bellenden, third Daughter of John Underwood, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, Vizagapatam.
On Monday, the 27th May, Mr. Wm. Richardson to Miss. Isabella Favier
On Monday, the 6th June, at the Black town Church, by the Revd. John Baptist, Prefect of the Capuchin Missionaries, &c. Mr. Francis Lamoury, to Thomasia Virginia, third Daughter of the late Mr. Francis Aubry.
On the 7th June, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. Wm. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Hosmer, Madras Artillery, to Miss Eliza Scott, second Daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq. Member of the Medical Board.
BIRTHS.—At Tranquebar, on the 29th May, Mrs. M. C. Penman, of a Daughter.
On Thursday, the 2d June, at Samulcottah, the Lady of Henry Memardiere, Esq. 19th Regt. of a Son.
At her residence in Pursewaukum, the wife of Mr. G. G. Warwick, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Cuddapah, on the 8th May 1825, Captain H. Miller, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
At Cuddalore, on the 12th May H. W. Kensington, Esq. Civil Service.
At Madras, suddenly, of the 15th May, Mrs. Skillern the wife of Mr M. Skillern, aged 40 years.
At Trichinopoly, on the 20th May, Basham Fenton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of H M's 48th Regt.
On the 25th May, in Camp near Belgaum, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Capt. Richard Bridges, of the 4th Regt L. C.
On the 28th May at the House of J. W Sherman, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 49th Regt. N. I. Belgaum, Raza Eliza, the wife of Lieut. George Perks, 23d Regt. or Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
At the Presidency, on the afternoon of the 7th June, Colonel James Erskine, C. B. of H. M's. 49th Foot.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Monday, 23d May, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Samuel Wood, Assistant Judicial Department, to Miss Jane Hair.
At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 2d June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, V. Rees, Esq. of the Surveyor General's Office, to Sophia, only Daughter of the late J. B Plusker, Esq.
BIRTHS.—At Agra, on the 10th April, the Lady of Capt. C. Godby, 36th N. I. of a Son.
At Cannanore, on the 14th April, the Lady of Major G. Jackson, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry of a Daughter
At Manantoddy, on the 30th April, Mrs. Pinto of a Son.
At Bangalore, on Wednesday, the 11th May, the Lady of Captain E. Osborn, 2d Native Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysoor, of a Daughter.
At Chuprah, Zillah Sarun, on the 23d May, the Lady of J. C. Brown, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service of a Son.
At Sultanpore, (Benares), on the 25th May, the Lady of Lieut. E. M. Blair, 5th Light Cavalry, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 29th May, Mrs. J. Sinclair, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 30th May, Mrs. Adelaid De Rougerede, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Rangoon, on the 15th April, Lieut. Villiamson, of H. M's. Royal Regt.
At Kandy, on the 1st May after an acute and continued attack of remittent fever, Alexander Moon, Esq. Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Ceylon.
At Prome, on the 11th May, Lieutenant A. Thomson, of the Bengal Artillery.
At Muttra, on the 13th May, Johanna, the infant Daughter of Captain C. Godby, 36th Native Infantry, aged 16 months.
At Royapettah, on the 18th May, Mr. Etienne Andrew, who was followed on the same day by his eldest Daughter, from an accidental explosion in one of the rooms where they unfortunately happened to have been in the Evening of the preceding day; they expired in tortures on the following morning. Mr. Andrew has left a disconsolate widow and seven children to bemoan his irreparable loss. The deceased is also most sincerely regretted by all his friends and connexions.
At Ghazeepore, on the 19th May, Capt. W. Wilkinshaw, of the 34th Regt. N. I.
At the Residency, Lucknow, on the 19th May, Alfred William, Son of the late George Revenscroft, Esq. aged 5 years, 6 months and 16 days.
At Derowley Factory, on the 22d May, Mr. John Edie, late an Assistant, to J. McIntire, Esq. sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.
At Dinapore, on the 23d May, Robert Harvey, the infant Son of Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Bengal Artillery aged 9 months and 10 days.
On the 24th May, at his Gardens, Entally, Mr. Henry Fowler, aged 53 years, late Gyah, near Patna.
At Dacca, on the 27th May, Mr. James Mury Carrigr, Father of Madame de Framond, at the advanced age of 71 years and 2 months.
At Serampore, on Sunday, the 29th May, Elaanah Baptist, aged 2 years, 7 months and 16 days, sincerely regretted.
At Calcutta, on the 2d June, Mr. James Hill, late Branch Pilot, and Pensioner on the Bengal Marine Establishment, aged about 60 years.
In the Fort, on the 4th June, Laura Louisa, youngest child of Captain Transon, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, aged 3 years and 3 months.
In Fort William, in consequence of an accident in a Buggy with a restive Horse, Lieut. Colonel HENRY REDDISH BROWNE, Commanding His Majesty's 87th Regiment to the unutterable sorrow of his brother Officers and the Regiment at large.
As an Officer, Lieut. Colonel BROWNE's character stood deservedly high, and if his life had been spared, his enthusiasm and abilities would unquestionably have procured for him the highest honors of his profession. His system of command was founded on the most prominent trait of his character, Humanity—and the duties of both Officers and men it was his constant study to make as light and agreeable to them as their due discharge would admit of. He was the first to join in all manly in sports and diversions, and amongst the men he was a great promoter of all athletic exercises.---Such a man must be deeply regretted by his brother Officers; cut-off from them by an untoward accident in the very bloom of his life. The men of the Regiment are completely cast down by sorrow and despair at the loss of an Officer who was their idol---he secured their affection and esteem by the most scrupulous attention to their wants and comforts; and may their honest tears ascend to plead for him who never willingly could distress a human being!
Lieut. Col. Browne joined the Regiment as Ensign in the West Indies in 1801, at the age of sixteen, and by a steady preseverance in his profession, died in the command of the same Battalion in Fort William, 5th June 1825, leaving a widow to mourn her heavy and irreparable loss.

EUROPE.

DEATH.—At Elgin, on the 21st of December last, of a decline, Louisa youngest Daughter of the late Rev. John Macdonell, Minister of Forres, Morayshire N. B. aged 17 years.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
JUNE 13th, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " 2 to 8 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 9 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 105 at 108 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs
Ditto on Bombay par.

A Special Court was held yesterday, when the Honorable Sir Ralph Palmer took the usual Oaths and his Seat, under the customary salute, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency.

(*Madras Gaz. June* 8.

The Steam Vessel we understand was not expected to leave England until towards the middle of April; touching at the Cape and Madras: the calculation, it is stated, holds out every prospect of her reaching Calcutta within two months from the time of her leaving Portsmouth.

(*Govt. Gaz. June* 9.

On Thursday anchored in the Roads H. M. Ship *Tees*, Captain F. Marryatt, from Rangoon the 15th ultimo.

On the same day came in the Schooner *Fortune*, Captain J. Correya, from Cochin 8th ultimo, and Pondicherry the 8th Inst.

Yesterday arrived the Ship *Hydrose*, Captain M. J. D. Reys, from Calcutta the 31st ultimo.

PASSENGERS.—Lieut. W. H. Dougan, of H M. 89th Regt., Mr. A. Birthold and Mr. E. Herft.

Also arrived the Ship *Samdany*, Captain J. G. Reid, from Rangoon the 6th ultimo.

PASSENGERS. —Captain Hooper and Captain Maxwell of the M. E. Regt. Captain Tucker, M. N. I., Messrs. Browning, Duffill, and Crauley, of the Royal Navy.

The Ship *Borneo*, Captain Ross, passed Deal for Madras direct on the 24th February —we may therefore expect her in the Roads shortly.

THE WEATHER.—For the last few days the land winds have prevailed with most oppressive heat.—The Thermometer yesterday at noon in the shade stood at 980.—We had a partial shower of rain on the evening of Tuesday last, though the very threatening appearance of the atmosphere indicated a plentiful shower,—the evenings ever since continue to present a lowering aspect, with every appearance of rain, but in this we have been disappointed.

(*Madras Gaz. June* 11.

The Honorable THE GOVERNOR returned to the Presidency on Sunday last, under a salute of 19 Guns from the Fort Battery.

[*Govt. Gaz. June* 14.

FROM THE MADRAS COURIER.

SUPREME COURT.

The Honorable Sir RALPH PALMER (whose arrival on the H. C. Ship *Atlas* we lately announced) having been appointed by His Majesty Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras, upon the resignation of The Honorable Sir EDMOND STANLEY, a Special Court was held on Tuesday the 7th day of June instant, for the purpose of His Lordship taking his seat on the Bench.

It was not generally known the Court was to sit on the day in question, but notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, a very considerable number of persons were assembled—At about 12 o'clock His Lordship the Chief Justice accompanied by our late Chief Justice, The Honorable Sir EDMOND STANLEY, and the Honorable Sir CHARLES GREY, late one of the Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court, and who has been recently appointed by His Majesty to the high and honorable Office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta—took his seat on the Bench; His Majesty's Letters Patent appointing His Lordship Chief Justice were read, and the usual oaths having been administered to him by the late Chief Justice, a Royal Salute was fired from Fort St. George. Upon the occasion of His Lordship our late Chief Justice retiring from the situation he has filled, with that ability and satisfaction which few men can equal, and none surpass, and in consequence of our late highly respected and esteemed Judge Sir CHARLES GREY, retiring from the Madras Bench, the Advocate General in the name of himself and the other Members of the Bar, rose and addressed the Court in a speech, to which we are unable to do justice, but of which the following is an outline—

MY LORDS,

I am requested by some of my brethren to express their sentiments, together with my own, before your Lordships leave the Bench; there are some seasons, my Lords, when we cannot express our feelings, and in the present instance I am totally unprepared to do so. I cannot convey to your Lordships the esteem and respect with which the long and honorable service of your Lordships upon this Bench has filled every individual connected with the Supreme Court—one of your Lordships will shortly return home to the bosom of your family, and the other is I understand going to fill an important situation elsewhere—but whatever situation you may hold, or wherever your Lordships may go, you will carry with you the respect of this Bar —with regard to myself, my Lords, I may sometimes have appeared in a manner I wished not to have done, and if any thing has ever fallen from me in the heat of argument or otherwise which appeared in any way disrespectful, I have always been sorry for it, and I ask your Lordships' forgiveness. Regretting I had not time to collect my thoughts on the present occasion, I must conclude by wishing your Lordships every happiness in the world.

This speech was delivered with a feeling that was cordially entered into not only by every Member of the Profession but by all who heard it. Immediately afterwards his Lordship our late Chief Justice rose and addressed the Court in the following words:

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The approbation which the Bar and the Gentlemen of this Court have been pleased (through you) to express of my conduct in the public service, and in the administration of justice here, and the terms in which you have expressed it, have excited emotions in my mind which no words can describe.

It is indeed to me the highest gratification that my endeavours to administer justice here with impartiality, diligence, and patience— have been so kindly appreciated by gentlemen so well qualified to form a correct judgment, and in terms so very flattering to me--- but I am at the same time bound to acknowledge, that if my exertions in the discharge of the important trust committed to me, have been at all successful, I owe it in a great degree to the assistance I have received from the Judges with whom I have had the honor to act, and also to the co-operation of the Bar and other members of the profession, and the ready assistance I have received from the officers of the Court whenever I have had occasion to refer to them, or to call for it.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased at my own solacitation to send out a successor, to relieve me after a period of eighteen years active service on the Bench of India, and it is a source of very great satisfaction to me that I resign my charge here into the hands of a gentleman who is so well qualified to fill the important office of Chief Justice; of whose reputation for legal acquirements I am not uninformed; and who has particularly applied himself to that branch of the jurisdiction which is most useful and necessary here, the principles and practice of a Court of Equity, in which mode of proceeding the most important suits relative to civil property are usually carried on, and whose thorough acquaintance with that useful and liberal branch of Judicature affords the most sanguine prospect of his being a valuable acquisition to the Court and the public.

GENTLEMEN—I cannot myself but feel interested in the future credit and efficiency of a Judicature in which I have so long acted, and assured as I am of the abilities and qualifications of my successor, and of the useful and honorable co operation which I trust he will receive from the profession in general, I have no doubt that the high character which the Court has attained for justice and impartiality, will be maintained—that if any thing may possibly be deficient in the practice of the Court, it will be improved---that its authority will be supported in its due and proper vigor ---and that it will long continue to enjoy the grateful and unbounded confidence of the Natives, and I trust the general respect and regard of all classes of the community.

It has been always my wish, and I have always endeavoured, that substantial justice should be administered in conformity to the spirit as well as the letter of the Charter, without too strict or scrupulous a regard to length of pleading, or the technical formalities which prevail in the Courts in England, that justice should be administered with a due attention to the usages, customs, habits and religion of the natives, and that all suits should be conducted with as great ease and at as little expence as might be consistent with the attainment of substantial justice---at the same time adhering strictly to the rules of evidence which the wisdom of our ancestors has formed, and which are so admirably adapted to the investigation and discovery of truth in every climate, and among every people on the earth, and I have always endeavoured in the administration of the criminal judicature of the Court that justice and mercy should be uniformly blended together.

I shall remember the time I have passed at Madras and this day in particular to the latest period of my life. *I confess I do leave the Court and the profession with considerable regret*—and I do most earnestly wish for the prosperity and happiness of this Settlement, and of this interesting portion of the globe, and pray that it may ever be secured by the protection of mild and equal laws.

I trust that the profession will long continue to support a high character for honor and integrity among the natives and all other classes of the community, and will cordially co operate with my successor in maintaining not only the credit but also the dignity, order and decorum of the Court.

And now I bid you farewell, with my best and sincerest wishes for your future prosperity and success.

The effect which this address produced can be more easily imagined than described. His Lordship in taking leave of the Profession in which he has passed so many years, and in which he has attained the highest character for learning and skill as a Lawyer---for honor, uprightness and integrity as a Judge, was nearly overpowered by his feelings and we do not believe there was a single individual present who did not sympathise with him. Independent of his Lordship's great knowledge, experience and acquirements which must be respected by every one, he had endeared himself to all connected with the Court, by his kindness of heart, by the amenity of his manners, by his open access, and by every kind and excellent quality of human nature. Although his Lordship's resignation of his high office is regretted by every one connected with Madras, those who have the honour of his friendship cannot but rejoice at the measure. He will now return to his native Land, where he will enjoy in the bosom of his family, surrounded by his friends and relations, the pleasures of retirement, and the rewards of a long, useful and active life in India—and we are sure the retrospection of the past will at all times afford him a source of happiness and satisfaction unalloyed, and most sincerely do we wish him health and long life to enjoy and appreciate them.

After the CHIEF JUSTICE had concluded his address the Honorable Sir CHARLES GREY delivered a farewel Speech to the Members of the Court, of which we regret extremely it is not in our power to give more than a faint sketch—It was eloquent---but it was not a mere form of words, for every one present felt that the sentiments came directly from the heart;—it was impressive, because it was the language of truth and sincerity. We should not however have attempted to publish the imperfect abstract which we subjoin, had there not been some observations so honorable to his Lordship as a Judge, and so dignifying to him as a man, that we think such an occasion imperiously calls on us to do our best.

Mr. JUSTICE GREY.---Unprepared as I am to exprss my sentiments, I must confess myself very inadequate to do justice to my feelings; and if the Advocate General felt himself incapable of doing so, I must confess myself much more so on the present occasion: although I ought perhaps, to have expected something of this nature, I did not, and I have only had time, during what has been taking place, to collect my thoughts; what has fallen from the bar, and, indeed, the very affecting farewell of the Chief Justice, have not tended to put my ideas in a train to enable me to address you in the manner I should wish. With respect to what has fallen from the Advocate General, he should recollect that in all professions, and particularly in the Law there will be collisions and differences, and *it is the duty of a Barrister fearlessly and in a manly manner to assert what he considers for the interest of his client---it is the nature of the British Bar to be bold and energetic in its language--- it is the characteristic of a British Advocate*, and I beg the Advocate General will dismiss from his mind all feelings on the subject to which he alludes. I say, and I would say it if all England were present, that we are here more difficultly situated, than at home. We come out to this country strangers and wholly ignorant of the Laws usages and customs of the Natives.

With regard to myself I have never intentionally given offence, I have never taken any, and, I can safely assert that any unpleasant feeling I may have entertained, never lasted longer than the going down of the Sun. I leave this place with regret; for some I have formed a sincere regard, for all I have the greatest respect, and I bid you farewell with the best wishes for the happiness of you all.

Their Lordships our late Chief Justice and the Chief Justice of Calcutta having left the Court, R. O. BRIDGMAN, Esq. Barrister at Law, took the usual oaths and was admitted an Advocate of the Supreme Court.

The Court then adjourned, and the Chie Justice transacted business in Chambers.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As.	6th June, 1825.	Rs. As.	SELL.
Premium	82 0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26 0	Premium.
Discount	1 0 5	Per Cent Loan.....	2 0	Discount.
At Par	0 0 4	Per Cent Loan.....	1 0	Ditto

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On London 6 Months' sight 1s. 10d. *a* 1s. 11¼d. per Sa. Rs.
Madras 30 Days Ditto 92 *a* 93 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
Bombay Ditto Ditto 97 Sa. Rs. per 100 B'y. Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 2D JUNE 1823.

Mr. J. J. Harvey, Assistant to the Collector of Hidgilee.

Mr. E. L. Campbell, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta 2d June 1825.

At a General Court Martial held at Fort William on the 30th of May 1825, of which Major General Dalzell is President, Lieutenant R. A. McNaghten. Deputy Judge Advocate General, was arraigned on the following Charge;

Charge.—" Lieutenant McNaghten, Deputy Judge Advocate General of Presidency Division of the Army, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, on the following Charge;

1st. " For having, at Calcutta, on the 20th May 1825, sent a Challenge to fight a duel to Captain Kennelly, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

2d. " For highly improper and unofficer-like conduct, in having, on the same day, sent an insulting letter to Captain Kennelly, after Captain Kennelly had refused to meet him, and had informed him, that, if he, Lieutenant McNaghten, wrote again on the affair, the letter would be laid before the Commander in Chief, such being the unanimous opinion of his (Captain Kennelly's) brother officers as to the line of conduct he should adopt."

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Presy. of
Fort William, 25th May, 1825.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—" The Court, having maturely considered the Evidence on the Prosecution, and what the Prisoner, Lieutenant McNaghten, has urged in his Defence, are of opinion, on the 1st Charge, that he is Guilty.

" The Court are also of opinion on the 2d Charge, that Lieutenant McNaghten is Guilty, to the extent of highly improper conduct, in having, on the same day, sent an insulting letter to Captain Kennelly, after Captain Kennelly had refused to meet him, and had informed him, that, if he, Lieutenant McNaghten, wrote again on the affair, the letter would be laid before the Commander in Chief, such being the unanimous opinion of his (Captain Kennelly's) brother Officers as to the line of conduct he should adopt.

"The Court adjudge the Prisoner, Lieutenant McNaghten, to be Cashiered.

" The Court, having performed their duty in deciding on the case submitted to their judgment, cannot close their Proceedings without recording their feeling of disapprobation of the gross invective against Captain Kennelly, and the indecorous observation upon the decision of a former Court Martial, which the Prisoner has allowed himself, in his defence, and which they should have considered it their duty to have checked at the time, if they had not felt that, in vindicating himself against a Charge, the consequence of which was certain, the Prisoner had a strong claim to their forbearance."

Approved,
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *General,*
Commander in Chief in India.

The Commander in Chief entirely approves the Sentence of the General Court Martial; he, nevertheless, after the most mature and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of the case, is so much inclined to believe, that the troubles and embarrassments in which Lieutenant McNaghten has involved himself and others, are more attributable to great error in judgment, than to any other cause, that he is pleased to remit the Penalty awarded by the Court.

After the proofs, however, which Lieutenant McNaghten has afforded, of the total absence of that calm and dispassionate judgment, so peculiarly requisite in an Officer holding the Staff appointment of a Deputy Judge Advocate General, and especially evinced in the instances of " the gross invective against Captain Kennelly, and the indecorous observations upon the decision of a former Court Martial," so justly reprobated by the court, whose proceedings are now under review, the Commander in Chief will consider it his duty to recommend that he may be removed from that office.

In the mean time His Excellency is pleaced to direct, that Lieutenant McNaghten may be released from arrest, and return to his Regimental duty.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

W. L. WATSON,
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th May, 1825:

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing, and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 24th day of May 1825.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Waller.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant-General Bowser, to Captain Hilton, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, to proceed to Ceylon on Private Affairs, and to be absent on

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1825.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

that account for two months from the date of Embarkation, is Confirmed.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, in General Orders of the 28th April and 3d May, (Instant,) to the undermantioned Officers, are Confirmed:

47th Foot---Lieutenant Stewart, from 27th April to 28th August 1825, to visit Calcutta on Private Affairs, preparatory to applying for Leave to Europe.

89th Foot---Lieutenant-Colonel Mallett, from 2d May to 1st September 1825, to Madras, for the recovery of his health.

Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Commanding His Majesty's 54th Regiment, dated the 6th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Stoddard to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant Lawless, as Quarter Master to a Division of the Regiment, which proceeded on Service under the Command of Captain Leslie of that Corps, are Confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, for the reasons assigned:

47th Foot---Lieutenent J. Smith, from 1st June to 1st July 1825, to Berhampore, on most urgent Private Affairs.

47th Foot---Lieutenant Stewart, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, on urgent Private Affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st June, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, during the month of November last, for the periods specified against their respective names:

13th Foot.

Ensign Pearson, from 25th October, 1824, to the 24th April, 1825:

38th Regiment.

Ensign Lowth, from 24th November, 1824, until required to embark for Bengal.

29th Regiment.

Captain Fuller, from 21st December, 1824, until further Orders.

His Majesty has been pleased to made the following Appointments:

46th Foot.

Ensign C. Johnstone, from the 69th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Kelly who exchanges, 18th November, 1824.

69th Foot.

Ensign R. Kelly, from the 46th Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Johnstone who exchanges, 18th November 1824.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names:

16th Lancers---Lieut. G. Hamilton, 5th October, 1820.

47th Foot---Lieut. Edward Codd, 5th April, 1825.

Captain Moore, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, having been in Europe, where he completed his term of 15 years as Subaltern, and not being then recommended for the Brevet Rank of Captain, he is, having now joined his Corps as a Regimental Captain, to take rank in the Army in India as Captain, from the 13th October, 1823, being the date of his having completed 15 years as Subaltern.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following Transfers to have effect from the 25th Instant:

Private Michael Brennan, from the 4th Light Dragoons to the 30th Foot.

Private John Crowley, from the 16th Foot to the 87th, vice Private John Daly, form the latter to the former Corps.

An early opportunity will be taken to forward Daly to the 16th Regiment at Ceylon.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

A very laudable attempt is making by the Senatus Academicus of King's College Aberdeen, to repair and preserve from ruin and dilapidation, the noble and antique Buildings of the University. The Lords of the Treasury have contributed handsomely out of the Exchequer of Scotland, towards this very excellent object, and the Chancellor, Rector, and Professors have come forward in the most liberal manner. There still, however remains a considerable deficit in the sum that is required, and the Senatus trust much to the well known liberality of their countrymen in the East, to enable them to make it good. They have accordingly addressed circular letters to these gentlemen in this country, who acknowledge King's College Aberdeen as their *Alma Mater;* and donations towards an object so truly patriotic and laudable will, we understand, be received by Messrs. McIntosh and Co. or the Revd. Dr. Bryce. We may add, that the measure in contemplaton of the University may very properly be termed national; and we think there is a claim for assistance, on every true Scot' in India. In another part of our paper of to-day will be found the address of the Members of the University, and the grounds on which they make their call on their *Alumni* in this country.

[*John Bull. June* 3.

Rangoon.—The public advices from Rangoon are of the most satisfactory nature. Letters from Prome of the 9th and 10th ultimo, mention that perfect tranquillity exists in that part of the country. The Burmese reinforements that were on the road from Ava, had retraced their steps with the utmost precipitation, nor was it known that any force of the Enemy was between Prome and the Capital.

The inhabitants of Prome were returning from the Jungles in vast numbers, and it was expected that a plentiful Bazar would soon be established.—The Governors of the surrounding Districts were also coming in to tender their submission to the British Arms, and place themselves and their Districts under our protection—one of the Chiefs had already brought in nine Elephants belonging to the State, and promised to bring in ten more.—Another had brought five guns, some jinjals, and a few muskets, and all were profuse in their offers of service.—The British troops at Prome were, already, generally under cover, and it was hoped that that essential comfort would soon be completed. The weather had been bad for the last week, and to all appearance the monsoon had commenced, and at a much earlier period than usual.

Some loss had been sustained on the River, by the oversetting and immediate sinking, in a heavy squall, of two of the Gun Flotilla, the *Sophia* and *Swift*, the former laden with Native Provisions, and the later with Ordnance and Stores.—Hopes were entertained that some of the latter would be recovered. The Crew were all saved, with the exception of one Soldier of the 89th Regiment, and a follower.

A Detachment of 800 Infantry, a Troop of the Body Guard, and 2 Field Pieces, had been sent under the command of Lieut.-Colonel GOODWIN, of H. M. 41st Regiment, to march on the great road, leading from Prome to Tongho, the frontier Town of the kingdom of Pegue to the Easward.—They had started a lawless gang of the Surrawuddy people, who were plundering the Country, and it being understood, that they had with them a convoy of from six to eight hundred Hackeries, chiefly drawn by Bullocks, the remaining Troops of the Body Guard, and a Regiment of Native Infantry, under the command of Captain SNEYD, had been sent in pursuit.

This Country about Prome abounds in a very fine breed of Bullocks, and it was expected that a sufficient supply would be procured for any further land operations of the Army.

The is all we have obtained in an authentic shape, but we hear that there are letters in town of the 14th May, which mention the capture of the whole convoy by Captain SNEYD.

[*Govt. Gaz. June* 6.

English News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FEB. 28.

WAYS AND MEANS,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House should go into a Committee of Ways and Means, which was agreed to.

The Speaker then left the Chair and the House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Brogden in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed the House nearly as follows;—Mr. Brogden, although I cannot forbear congratulating the House, that we are called on this night to enquire into the financial and commercial state of the country, under what I must consider peculiarly auspicious circumstances, I beg the House to believe me, that I am not induced to do so through a desire to make a flourish, or induce Members to indulge in unreasonable expectations as to the present, or extravagant anticipations as to the future; although I do not, I entreat the House to believe, rise with any such view, I know full well there are in this country, as well as in others, some persons who, either jealous of the growing prosperity of our favored country, or ignorant of the means by which it has maintained itself, despite of the adverse vicissitudes which interrupted the prosperity of other nations, have imagined that our prosperous condition is all delusion, that in the words of the Roman Poet,

> numerosa parabat
> Excelsæ turris tabulata, unde altior esset
> Casus, et impulsæ præceps immane ruinæ.

Though some took a view thus envious or hopeless of our present situation as a nation, I can, I confess, see no reason to be of opinion that its superstructure is so artificial, or its general aspect so flimsy so has been supposed, but that the House and the public may safely contemplate the harmony of the structure, and the solidity of its basis. (Hear, hear!) No one who perceives the provisions which we have made to attain this object, but will see also what is the course in which we ought to persevere in order to preserve prosperity and harmony at home, and contribute to the maintenance of the peace of the civilised world. Proceeding upon those principles as the basis of our increasing prosperity, I will call the attention of the Committee, *imprimis* to the comparison of the actual revenue of the last year with that which I had anticipated would be its probable amount. I last year assumed that the clear surplus revenue of that year would amount to 1,053,000l. Upon this assumption, and carrying on its view to the end of the year 1827, the House was induced to effect a considerable reduction of taxation, amounting to 1,260,000l. In consequence, however, of an alteration subsequently made by the House in my plans, by which one-half of this sum was lost to the Revenue in the course of the year, if the surplus of 1824 had been 400,000l. instead of 1,050,000l. at which, in the calculations imparted by me to the House I had estimated it, my estimate would still have been realized, and all the expectations founded upon it accomplished. But, instead of this, notwithstanding the loss sustained by the reduction of taxation coming into more early and considerable operation, owing to the cause I have explained, than I had anticipated, I have the satisfaction to state to the House, that the actual net surplus of the year 1824, after applying 5,150,000l. to the reduction of debt and the repayment of duty made to the silk merchants upon stock in hand, the net surplus is no less than 1,437,744l. —(Loud cheering)—exceeding not only that which would have been sufficient to come up to my anticipations, the allowance for the unforeseen occurrence I had alluded to being made, but exceeding by a considerable sum that which I had calculated it would have been, had no reduction of taxation have taken place. (Hear, hear.) The Committee will pardon me if I draw their attention a little to the items, and some of the details, connected with those branches of the Revenue upon which an increase, beyond the expectations I had formed, has occurred. At the beginning of last year, I estimated the produce of the Customs' Duties at 11,550,000l. Of these duties, 900,000l. were repealed in the course of the year. The loss which has been sustained in consequence of this reduction, is equal, at the least, to the whole amount repealed, because, in order to give greater facilities to the execution of the liberal principles which the House had adopted, no less then 460,000l. was paid back to the holders of silk stock in hand; and if this be added to the diminution naturally accruing from the mere reduction of duty, the total loss of Revenue cannot be less, and I believe has actually exceeded, 900,000l. But, supposing this demand upon the Revenue of the Customs for duty upon the stock in hand of silk had not taken place, allowing that the loss of one half of the reduction of duty, viz. 450,000l. had taken place, my estimate would have been realized, if the return of the Customs had been 11,050,000l. But such has been the improvement in this branch of the Revenue, that, notwithstanding the drain to which I have adverted, for the produce year 1824, amount to 11,327,000l. (Hear.) This is the total result, which, the Committee will see, has considerably exceeded the estimate which I made, & would have been greater, if the 460,000l. had not been paid to the holders of silk by the subsequent decision of the House. Now, what are the circumstances which have led to this great increase? I think the proximate cause is to be found in that extension of our commercial policy which we last year adopted—in the greater consequent capacity of the people of this country for the consumption of foreign produce, the general ease of the community, and, above all, the increased capacity of foreign nations to consume our produce, arising out of the means of doing so which we afford them by taking theirs. (Hear.) Let it not be said that the cheering result is accidental—that it is the feature of one year, or that it proceeds from the peculiar situation of this or any other country. I confess, Sir, I think it rests upon principles totally different. I think it depends upon a principle which is rooted in human nature, and which is the essence of human society. (Hear.) The increase of the population in the progress of time, alone, is sufficient to account for it. But there is an obvious principle in the constitution of human society which leads one nation to open its arms to another—a principle which leads to the fostering of new connections, creating mutual, wants betwixt nation and nation, and the desire of tasting new enjoyments—all of which a benevolent Providence has ordained for the improvement of the human condition. (Hear, hear.) This principle may be impeded by war; its course may be diverted from its natural channel; it may be checked, and we in this country have been destined to witness examples in proof of it by injudicious legislation. (Hear, hear.) But as to the principle itself, that is always alive—it has a tendency to increase and confer benefits all over the world; and therefore it is that any success or advancement founded upon it cannot be attributed to chance or the operation of accidental causes, but must rest upon a basis not to be shaken. And if I do to this cause that wonderful discovery which has acted like a lever upon the powers of production—I mean the steam engine—will any one, taking all these things into consideration, suppose that I take too sanguine a view of our condition, when I maintain that our increased intercourse with foreign nations is not the result of accident, but of that wise system of legislation which Parliament has seen the propriety of adopting in latter years; and that I may fairly hold out to the Committee, this increased produce of the revenue as arising from causes which may be assumed as the basis upon which to calculate the produce of the revenue for years to come? (Hear, hear.) The next point to which I shall call the attention of the Committee, is one of the greatest moment, in as much as it tends in many ways to affect the domestic situation and general comforts of the nation. I allude to the Excise. And here again I have the satisfaction of stating that the produce of this branch of the Revenue for the last year, exceeds not only the produce of any former year, but what I had estimated it at in the views which, at the commencement of the Session, I communicated to the House. The estimate I made did not go beyond the amount of the preceding year, viz. 25,625,000l., whereas the actual amount is 26,768,000l., being 1,143,000l. beyond my estimate. (Hear, hear.) This I consider to be a matter of congratulation to every man who cares for the interests and comforts of those around him; and when I am addressing the Legislature of the country, it is impossible I should hesitate to ascribe a desire for the welfare and happiness of the people whom they represent. (Hear) I have in my hands a paper which I need not trouble the House to read at length, shewing the increase which has taken place upon every individual article of Excise Revenue, and indicating beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the course of policy which we have pursued is conducive to the ease, the comfort, and the happiness of the people. (Hear.) I do not know whether I ought to trouble the House with such minute details; but, at all events, it would not be a mere waste of time, (Hear, hear.) The paper shews the proportion in which the articles of excise exceed in the amount of duty paid for the year 1824, the average of the three foregoing years. The first article is the Auction Duty, which is calculated upon the quantity charged:—this shews an increase of 12 per cent, above the three preceding years. (Hear.) The others are as follow:—

Strong Beer	15	per Cent.
Table Beer	20	
Bricks	40	
Tiles	15	
Candles	9½	
Wax Candles	8	
Coffee	8½	
Cocoa	6½	
Rum	8	
Glass	20	
Cider and Perry	12	
Leather	10	
Licences	7	
Skins	15	
Linens	7	
Malt	3	
Paper	12	
Stained paper	20	
Soap	7½	
Soft Soap	12½	
Printed Goods	24	
British Spirits	66	
Foreign ditto	25	
Sweets	45	
Tea	1¼	
Wrought Plate	15	

Upon Salt, continued the Right Hon. Gentleman, there has been some diminution, owing to the expectation confidently entertained that the duties upon that article were about to expire. But in every other article there has been an increase. (Hear.) The next branch of the Revenue to which I shall advert, is the Stamps. The House will recollect that in the course of last year, after the first statement which I made to the House relative to the duty on Law Stamps, I thought myself bound to propose the repeal of that duty, and I anticipated that it would cost the Revenue 200,000l. The amount of the produce of Stamps for the last year I had estimated at 6,800,000l. and I considered that one-fourth only of the reduction of duty would actually be lost since the repeal was not to be, operative before October. I expected, therefore, the produce of this part of the Revenue to be 6,750,000l., but the actual amount is

7244,000l. (Hear, hear.) Thus we have the advantages of cheap justice and no sacrifice of Revenue—we have gained good, and sustained no loss. The Post Office return I had estimated at 1,460,000l.; the real produce is 1,520,000l., an increase naturally to be expected, from the increased activity in the various departments of national industry, as seen in the other parts of the Revenue. Although there were some individuals who thought that I was too sanguine in the view which I took of the resources of the country, and feared that I should expose the revenue trick, when last year I proposed these reductions, every one, I hope, will now admit, that so far from exceeding the limits of my subject, I was, in reality, within bounds. And no one, Sir, will blame me, I think, if I offer to apply the same principles to the legislative financial enactments of this year, assuming the same progressive improvement which I made the basis of that system of policy which I last year recommended to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Having, therefore, explained to the Committee the state of the Revenue of last year, as compared with the Estimate which I ventured to submit to the House, I will now unfold the Estimate which I have formed for the present year, and explain the grounds upon which I found it. In the first place I will detail the figures, and then explain the ground upon which I make the calculation. I take the Customs at 11,350,000l. a sum which, the Committee will observe, exceeds the actual produce of last year, the grounds of which I will explain, I think I have said enough to satisfy the House that there is nothing unreasonable in taking the financial results of 1824 as the basis of calculation, deducting those taxes which will come into this year. Taking, therefore, 11,327,741l., I add 50,000l. paid last year upon the reduction of certain bounties, which, upon the system lately adopted by Parliament, it was agreed to cut down. Then I add 460,000l., being the amount paid last year upon the stock of silk in hand. These being casual are not likely to occur again this year. A total is thus gained of 11,837,741l. From this, however, I think myself bound to deduct 410,000l. for that portion of taxes which was remitted last year and came into operation this year. The total amount of Customs Revenue therefore is 11,427,741l.; but in order to be within bounds I take it at 11,350,000l., leaving as a sort of elbowroom 77,000l. The Excise estimate at 26,400,000l.; last year it was 26,768,000l.; but I deduct from this 237,000l. for the remission of the Salt duty and the duty on Rum, which was reduced last year. This will give us 26,531,000l.; but I prefer, for the sake of caution, taking it at 26,400,000l., the more moderate sum. The Stamps I put down at 7,100,000l., allowing for the completion of the reduction of Law Stamps, 150,000l. The Assessed and Land Taxes I estimate at 4,875,000l. which is found upon the most accurate calculation made at the Stamp Office. The Post Office I take at 1,500,000l. and, under the head Miscellanious, 750,000l. I ought to state, that the Miscellanious is more this year than it is likely to be again, owing to a payment of 100,000l. to be made by the Notherlands, under a late treaty relating to the East Indies. These various items make the total Revenue for the present year 56,445,370l. From this statement I hope the House is in tolerably correct possession of our resources for the year in the way of revenue; and I shall now proceed to consider the expenditure—or how this large sum is to be laid out for the public. The Consolidated Fund consists of the following charges, including the Civil List. The amount of the interest of the National Debt 27,233,670l.; the interest on Exchequer Bills, amounting to 40,000l.; the charges of the Civil List 2,050,000l.; the half-pay Annuities, amounting to 2,800,000l.; the sums set apart as a Sinking Fund for the reduction of the National Debt including the charge incurred in consequence of the paying off of those persons who had assented to the terms on which the Four per Cents. were reduced, altogether formed a total of 5,486,654l., which, added to the preceding heads of charge, amounted to 37,610,324l. Next comes the head of Supply, which comprises the interest on Exchequer Bills, amounting to 820,000l., which in last year was, 1,050,000l. The Army Estimates, including also the Army Extraordinaries, including also the aexpence of training and clothing the Militia of England and Scotland, amounted to 7,911,751l. and however large that sum is, I trust the House will excuse me entering into it as having a task already sufficiently arduous and extensive on my hands, (Hear, hear!) I had indeed hoped, but that accident prevented him, my Noble Friend (Lord Palmerston) would have submitted to your approval the nature and extent of the increase in that department of our expenditure. The charge for our Navy is estimated at 5,988,126l.; that for the Ordnance 1,376,641l. The next is longer than I expected, under the head of Miscellanious, amounting to 2,300,000l.; part of this is incurred in recalling those miserable Irish silver tokens and substituting a better currency. (Hear!) To that amount of 50,000l. a sum of 200,000l. remains to be paid in accordance with the Treaty of Ghent, under an article for compensation for injuries done, and the claim that was made for slaves, who, entering into our service in America, were liberated, and of course lost to the American owners. The matter has been made a subject of mutual reference to the Emperor of Russia and most satisfactorily adjusted by this compensation for a just claim arising out of a state of war. These last are all however casual, and not at all likely to return. I now wish the Committee to cast its eyes forward, and see how far the principle I have laid down may be applied as to the prospect of the ensuing year. Assuming therefore that the actual receipts will not be less than the actual receipts of 1825, and that there cannot be any diminution except from cases separately applicable, I feel authorized in taking the income of the year 1826 at 56,195,000l. and the estimated expenditure I take at 55,330,324l. leaving a surplus from the year 1826 of 864,676l. and persuing the some principle, the income of 1827 will be found to be about 56,860,000l., and the expenditure 55,105,676l., which subtracted from the income, will be found to leave an estimated surplus of 1,754,676l. for the ensuing year 1827. The Right Honourable Gentleman recapitulated the estimated income and expenditure of the country. The following will presenta comprehensive view of the calculations of the Right Hon. Gentleman:—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

INCOME.	Produce 1824.	Estimate 1825.	1826.	1827.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs		11,350,000	11,400,000	*11,530,000
Excise		26,400,000	26,400,000	26,400,000
Stamps		7,100,000	7,100,000	7,100,000
Taxes	50,982,403	4,875,000	4,875,000	4,875,000
Post Office		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Miscellaneous		750,000	600,000	600,000
		56,400,000	56,400,000	56,405,000
Trustees of Half Pay				
Total Surplus	4,999,694	57,921,659	56,001,842	55,383,324
Surplus, 1824	1,437,744			
1825	413,528			
1826	864,676			
1827	1,754,676			
		56,445,370	56,195,000	56,360,000
		51,975,000	51,875,000	52,805,000
		4,470,370	4,320,000	4,155,000
		56,445,370	56,195,000	56,960,000

* Discontinuance of Sugar Bounty, & progressive diminution of other Bounties.

EXPENDITURE.	Actual 1824.	Estimate 1825.	1826.	1827.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Consolidated Fund.				
Interest Debt		27,233,670	27,088,670	26,938,670
Ditto Exchequer Bills		40,000	50,000	50,000
Civil List, &c.		2,050,000	2,050,000	2,05,000
Half Pay Annuity		2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
Sinking Fund		5,486,654	5,636,654	5,786,654
	57,924,659	37,610,324	37,625,324	37,629,324
Supply.				
Interest Exchequer Bills		820,000	800,000	800,000
Army		†7,911,751	7,750,000	7,790,000
Navy		5,988,126	5,900,000	5,875,000
Ordnance		1,376,541	1,300,000	1,340,000
Miscellaneous		‡2,300,000	1,300,000	1,750,000
		56,001,842	55,383,324	55,105,324

\+ Including a Sum to be paid to America under Treaty.

++ Including the Training and Clothing of the Militia of Great Britain.

DUTIES PROPOSED TO BE REPEALED, AND ESTIMATED ANNUAL LOSS.

Hemp—Reduce to ½ per lb. (half)	£ 100,000
Coffee—Half the Duty of 1s. per lb	150,000
Wine—French, from 11s. 5½d. per Gallon to 6. per ditto Portugal, from 7s. 7d. per Gallon to 4s. per ditto.	280,000
British Spirits—from 10s. 6d. per Gall. to 5s. from Malt and 6s. from Grain Rum—From 10s. per Gall to 8s. per do.	750,000
Cyder—From 20s. per Hogsbead to 15s. per ditto	15,000
(a) Assessed Taxes	15,000
Iron, and other Prohibitory Duties	Nil.
(a)	£ 1,515,000

Four-wheel Carriages, drawn by Ponies	£ 257
Occasional Waiters, &c.	1,343
Coachmaker's Licences	354
Carriages sold by Auction, or on Commission	2,391
Mules carrying ore, &c.	137
Persons quitting Houses after the Commencement of the year	5,000
Houses left in the care of a Person	4,000
One additional Window allowed where there is a Cheese Room or a Diary	1,000
Farm Houses occupied by Labourers	1,000
Husbandry Servants occasionally employed as Grooms	2,000
Farmers, letting Husbandry Horses to hire	4,000
Taxed Carts	18,919
Houses and Windows, Whole of the Duty on Windows on Houses not having more than seven Inhabited House Duty on Houses under 10 l. Rtex.	225,000
	£ 276,995

The reasons why I have calculated that the revenue of 1827 will be larger than that of 1826. arise from an increase I expect in the Customs, which I shall have occasion again to mention in the course of the Sessions, and which I will explain now. The House is aware, that discussions have taken place relative to the duties charged on the importation of sugars. As it now stands, we are paying 3s. more than we receive when the county is returned. In 1806 it was proposed to lay an additional duty of 3s. per cwt. on the sugars, at which time the price was very low, and arrangement was likewise made to alter it from 30s. to 27s. which was made at the calculation that it was to be paid when price, were high; this, however, had turned out to be a false calculation, as we are now receiving but 27s., and paying a drawback of 30s.; it is obvious that there is no sound principle in this, and that it only serves to induce Foreign Powers to lay a higher duty on our sugar, so that those 3s. may go in their treasury. It is absolutely necessary to put this thing, as it were, on its legs again, though I have no objection, in order that nobody may be put to any inconvenience by any sudden measure, that any alteration should be postponed till July, 1826; but at that time I am desirous that all sale that involves the question of ascending duties should be put an end to, and that it should be fixed that it should never exceed 27s. I flatter myself that this measure will meet with universal approbation; and however any individual interest may be affected, I am, at least, sure that it is the best thing that can be done for the general advantage; and, therefore, I should think that no solid objection can be urged against it. And with respect to those who may happen to suffer a loss by the alteration, no doubt that loss may easily be made up by giving a full equivelant in some other article. Taking, therefore, the several amounts of surplus resulting from the calculations and anticipations formed on these hitherto successful principles, there will be from the year 1824 a surplus of 1,437,744l., from 1825 surplus of 443,523l., from 1826 a surplus of 664,676l., and from 1827 a surplus of 1,254,678l., forming a total surplus to be applied to any purpose publicly beneficial and approved of, amounting to 4,000,634l. (Loud cheers.) Last year I recollect asking what good use could this be best applied to? And I now have the satisfaction to submit to the House in what manner I propose it to be employed. The mode I should propose is that which as an enlarged and liberal view of just principles will be most calculated, not only to serve and benefit this country, but will also do good, and produce and multiply our resources abroad, even in the most remote parts of the world. I now come to that important consideration, the amount of relict that is proposed in the reduction of taxes, and the particular object to which I conceive it best and most advisable to apply it. Under all the circumstance it appeared to me the most eligible way to confine myself to two objects. The first is the extention of our commerce with Foreign nations, proceeding on the principle before adopted, by affording such means, and holding out such inducements as are likely to encrease the consumption of foreign produce. The second object to which I shall call the attention of the House is one which must strike every person as of the greatest importance; what I mean is an endeavour to carry further the attempt made last Session to lesson as much as possible that monstrous and saying evil of smuggling. (Hear, hear!) I am as far as any person from overlooking the relict that would arise from reducing the account of direct taxation. I have given proofs that I acquisced in the principle, and shewed, I hope, no indisposition to act upon it when it appeared to me that fit opportunities occurred. But whatever may be the feelings on this subject, I will not allow myself to be driven, when I think other objects of greater importance are to be obtained. The attainment of the other two points I look upon to be far more desirable, in every view that can be taken of the subject, than any relief that could be given by the remission of direct taxation. (Hear, hear!) I know to what I expose myself by making this profession. I am fully aware that if I courted popularity, I should apply myself to the reduction of the Assessed Taxes; but however desirable popularity might be, and however disposed I might feel to meet the wishes of any large portion of the community, I shall never indulge any feelings of that kiud at the expence of what I conceive to be the real and substantial interests of the country. (Hear, hear, hear!) I do not despise popularity, I am as sensible as any man to its value; but I shall never from any such motive abandon a principle which I think most conducive to the public good. (Hear!) Finall, then, as to that particular arrangement which I mean to propose with the view of facilitating the communication with foreign nations, and of holding out to them more extended means of introducing their produce. The House will recollect that upon former occasions they went with me on the principle. Though long opposed, the policy of getting rid of a system of prohibitions was at length acknowledged and good sense prevailed. (Hear!) Much had been done in this respect, but much still remained to be done. (Hear!) I hope it will not be long before my Right Hon. Friend near me (Mr. Huskisson) will submit propositions to the House for reducing within a moderate compass those prohibitory duties that affect the exports of produce from foreign countries. We never could have interfered in this subject with a well-grounded hope of success while there existed any resson to suppose that the interference was directed by any view to the interest of our own manufactures. Now that the principle was acknowledged and partly acted upon they had nothing to fear in its application. No injury could arise unless indeed from going back to their former mistaken views. I will not here go into the subject. I think it better to leave it to my Right Hon. Friend, who at no distant period will be prepared to bring it under the consideration of the House. I must, however, advert to one article of great importance, I mean the duty on foreign iron. (Hear!) I hope none of those Gentlemen interested in the production of the iron of this country will think it at all incompatible with their interests to give more facilities for the introduction of foreign iron. I feel perfectly satisfied that, eventually, it cannot be attended with the slightest mischief to them. The scarcity of this article at present in the market is productive of great inconvenience. It is impossible to obtain a sufficient supply, and this does not arise from any sudden growth of speculation, or from any idea that the whole country is to be shortly covered with railways. It arises from the rapidly increasing prosperity not of this country alone, but of the whole world, and the proportionate demand for those manufactures that are become essential to the comfort of every family. At the present moment there are numerous orders for articles of hardware, both at Birmingham and Sheffield, which it is found impossible to execute in consequence of the high price of iron. The effect of this is, that orders are sent to other countries; where, though the articles cannot be had so good, still the inducement held out by superior cheapness is found sufficient to secure a market. How is this to be met, how is the evil to be remedied, but by saying we will have not merely the iron produced at home, but all the iron we can get! (Hear!) This I consider by no means incompatible with the interests of iron proprietors here, quite the contrary, and I am told they do not disapprove of the proposition. What I propose is, to reduce the duty to 1l. from 6l. or 7l. at which it now stands. I feel confident that in the end it will cost the revenue but little; and that at the close of the present year it will turn out to be greater in amount than it was in the last. (Hear!) With respect, however, to the general principle, as regards prohibitory duties, I must observe, that the alteration ought to be made with some degree of caution, and should not be applied to all countries at once without any distinction. My reason for thinking so is this:—The great point is to set the example to other nations of acting upon just, liberal, and wise principles of commerce. It is not to be expected that they all can come into them at once. Prejudices still exist, nor is this to be wondered at, when we recollect how long we ourselves have been kept in trammels. There are States, however, that are disposed to follow our example, and to give free admission to all our produce, provided that we deal with them in the same way. There are others which, still clinging to long revered prejudices, think that, to support their interests, it is necessary to keep up the old prohibitory system. Towards such States, unless indeed we think it to be for our own interest, we are not bound to extend the operation of the same principle, unless they shall become willing to offer an equivalent. There ought to be therefore some reservation to this effect; but I think it probable, that though the reservation may be made, there will be to occasion for acting upon it. Other nations must eventually see that it is their interest to conform to principles so obviously founded on sound policy. The most effectual way of producing so desirable a result, desirable not for ourselves alone, but for the welfare of all States, is to follow up the system. If just and wise, it must stand and succeed. (Hear!) But we must not exhibit any thing like vacillation in our policy; we must not allow ourselves to make alterations from day to day, from a wish to confsm to temporary circumstances; we must not say one thing this year, and another thing the next. (Hear!) Such are the reasons which induced me to think that any existing surplus would be much better directed to such objects as these, than if employed in the manner recommended by the petitions presented to the House in the course of the night. Having said thus much upon the subject, I shall now proceed to state to the House, as shortly as I am able, the nature and amount of those reductions which I propose in various articles of foreign produce; the duty on which, though not amounting to a prohibition, still presses very heavily. The first article I shall mention is hemp. It is not certainly one of very great concern, as regards the country at large, but still of great moment as it regards one most important interest, I mean the shipping interest. (Hear!) The duty on this article is exceedingly high, and presses with great weight on the class most interested in it. We should omit no opportunity of doing every thing in our power to extend to the shipping interests all the advantages we can, consistently with the general interests of the country. We must recollect how much our power and prosperity depends upon our Navy, the great fulcrum of our strength, and how greatly our Navy depends upon the prosperity and encouragement of that important interest. With this view I propose a reduction in the duty on this article of 50l. per cent. I have every reason to believe that the shipping interest will be satisfied with this. The loss to the Revenue, by reducing the duty from a penny a pound to a halfpenny, will not be more than about 100,000, no great sacrifice as the House will perceive, when we consider the importance of the object to be attained. The next theu to which I shall advert, is one of very considerable importance, as regards the circumstances and productions of our West India Colonies. What I allude to is the article of coffee. The present duty is one shilling a pound. I do not mean to say that this duty is a very heavy one, but from whatever circumstances it may arise, that fact is, that the consumption of coffee has by no means kept pace with that of other articles, and I have reason to conclude that this circumstance arises from the additional duty laid on in the year 1819. It had I think the effect of curtailing the cousumption in no slight degree. The House will see the importance of giving increased facility to the consumption of all articles of West India produce that do not require the same degree

labour as the staple article of sugar. The coffee plantation do not require so much labour as those on which sugar is produced. If therefore the cultivation of that article were more general, it could not fail to improve the condition of those Negroes who are now employed in the production of sugar, the hardships of which are much greater. I propose te reduce the duty 50l. per cent.; that is, from 1s. to 6d. a pound. The loss to the Revenue by this operation I calculate at 150,000l. There are other articles of this description, the consumption of which I conceive to be greatly affected by the amount of duty, and to which my attention has been drawn for a long time back. It will be recollected, that during the two last Sessions of Parliament, the question had been frequently put, whether I contemplated any reduction in the duty on foreign wines; and it was often pressed as a measure likely to prove not only acceptable to certain classes of society, but productive, from increased consumption, of an increase of revenue. In answer to such questions, my answer uniformly was, that, under existing circumstances, I did not feel myself at liberty to propose any measure on the subject. But the House will do me the justice to recollect that I did not argue at all against the principle. Indeed, it was impossible I could have been so blind as not to see that---since the high duties had been imposed, the consumption of the article had diminished in a most material degree. I do not means to say that wine is a luxury which the poorer classes can enjoy by a reduction of the duty, or that they will derive any great advantage from it; so far, however, as it is useful from its medicinal qualities, it is desirable that it should be placed within their reach, at a less cost. In the middle classes, however, it will prove a great benefit. (Hear !) I do not mean to lay any stress upon the advantage to the higher and more wealthy ranks of the community ; but if it should prove an advantage, no person would envy it to them. It is not, I can assure the House, for their sake that I propose the reduction. From the time the high duty had been imposed, the consumption very considerably diminished. By lessoning the duty, I calculate upon an increased consumption. Foreigners will thus be enabled to send a larger proportion of their produce into our markets, see as a natural consequence, to take from us in return a proportionate share of our manufacture. Nothing in my opinion, can tend more to stimulate the several branches of our native industry than a reduction of the duty on foreign wine, because it is that article which other Powers can send us in most abundance, and with most advantage to their own interest. In looking at this question, I must go back to the period of 1801, and 1802, and 1803, and consider what took place. This will enable us to judge of the probable consequences of the measure I mean to propose. In each of these years, then, when the duty was lower the consumption was much greater than at any subsequent period. The average consnmption of French wine in these three years was 274,559 gallons ; aud of all other kinds of foreign wiues, Spanish, German, and the rest, 7,396,165 gallons. The consumption in 1824, after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, during which the country had gone on increasing rapidly in wealth, commerce, prosperity, and population ; and in all those respects from which it was natural to conclude that increaseed means were afforded of indulging in the luxuries and comforts of life, still, in 1824, the consumption of French wines was only 254,268, and of all other wines, 4847,97 gallons, (Hear !) How can this to be accounted for. It cannot be said that it acrose from a total change in the habits of the people. Such an effect could not be produced within so short a period. I know not how it is to be accounted for unless by saying that the article could not be had at the same price. By reducing it to the same rate of duty it bore in the periods which I have before mentioned, it is natural to anticipate an equal consumption ; but I propose to go further. The present duty on French wines is 5d. per gallon, or 144l. 7s. 6d. per tun. The duty on Port wine 7s. 7d. per gallon, or 99l. 0. 11d. per tun. In 1801 the duty on French wines was 8s. 9d. a gallon ; in 1802 and 1803, 8. 10d. That on Port wine in 1801 was 6s. 5d and in 1802, 6l. From reducing the duty to the same rate at which it stood in 1801, 1802, and 1803, it is natural to anticipate an equal consumption. But I will go further, for I should consider it of no importance unless I propose a reduction of duty to such an extent as is likely to be felt to a benefit. In place, therefore, of 11s. 5d., the present duty on French wines, I propose to reduce is to 6s. and that on Port wine from 7s. 0d. to 4s. This the House will see is very little more than half the present duty. The reduction I propose on the wines of France will amount to about 1s. 3d. per bottle, and that on the wines of Portugal to one shilling. I think that, when going thus lower in point of duty, I am not extravagant when I assume, that the consumption will rise at least to the average of the years 1821, 1823. With respect to Ireland, the difference in the consumption of wine in that country, which may be attributed to the magnitude of the duty, is still more striking than in England. I do not at all believe that the hospitality of that country is in the slightest degree diminished, and I should be very sorry to suppose that that ancient characteristic of the Irish gentry was affected. Whatsoever change I may wish to make in Ireland, I trust that none will take place in her habits of hearty hospitable, and generous conviviality. I think there is every reason to believe that the reduction will have the most beneficial effects in the revival of ancient hospitality of Ireland, especially as there are no Assessed Taxes there, (a laugh,) though I do not anticipate that the increase of consumption will be quite equal to the average of those three years, because the duty is already much lower in Ireland than in England, and the increased consumption, therefore, cannot be calculated at more than two-thirds of that average, I will state in round numbers what is likely to be the lass to the revenue from this reduction, for there will certainly be some loss. Supposing the consumption in England and in Scotland, where I hope also that the ancient hospitality will be revived, and that they will drink their claret with as much zeal as they were wont to do—to be equal to the consumption of those three years, and in Ireland to two-thirds of that consumption, I calculate that the loss to the revenue will amount to 230,000l. The next branch of the revenue which I wish to bring under the consideration of the House, is one of very peculiar importance. It refers anot only to the principles to which I have alluded, of endeavouring to give relief to he consumer, but also to one which, in my opinion, is essentially connected with the morals and happiness of the people---I mean that of preventing smuggling. Smuggling I conceive to be, without exception, the greatest domestic evil that can afflict a country. The smuggler haunts us wherever we go---he crosses our public paths---he forces his way unto our parlour :---he enteres the splendid places of Nobles, and invades the humble cottage of the poor---he offers temptation every where---he seduces every where. All classes of the people were exposed to temptation, aud I fear all classes of the people yield to it. He inverts every distiniction between right and wrong---he weakens and too frequently destroys the morality of those on whom he practices his demoralising seduction. We have taken the strongest measures against the smuggler---we have imposed punalties reveof every description—we have employed force in every way ; but have not altered the law.—The law is the cause of the evil. I say, therefore, alter the law. We have altered the law in Scotland and Ireland, with the most triumphant success. The House will recollect, that when it was proposed to alter the law, with respect to illicit distillation in Ireland, some Honorable Gentleman exclaimed —what, reduce the duties on spirits? Make all the people drunk ? for Heaven's sake abstain from so fatal a measure. We altered the law, however, and how did it turn out ?—Had it all these disastrous effects ? No ; on the contrary it was the means of restoring peace and good order in districts that before felt all the evil consequences of smuggling. Having then this example before us, why not try the same experiment here ? (Hear !) Every motive of principle, religion, duty and humauity prompts us to endeavour to effect so desirable a change. I do not mean to say that it is to be effected merely by a wish, but I was never blind to the propriety and necessity of some remedy. When pressed before upon the subject, I did not contend against the principle ; I said, " Do not ride a willing horse to death : when a fit opportunity occurs, I shall not be found wanting in eagerness to go forward." I am now in the course, and if not too hardly pressed I shall get to the goal in good time. I recollect there were great objections to any reduction of the duty on spirits in Ireland ; and it was said that, with respect to Scotland, whatever might be the benefit, there could not fail to arise a corresponding evil. I admit, that though smugglers have been driven from the North, they have, with some sagacity, established themselves in the South.—(Hear, hear.) Smuggling, I believe, is carried on to a great extent over the border into England. I am not prepared to say how far the evil has gone as regards the revenue, but as regards morals it has gone to a formidable extent. We never can, in my apprehension, effect a cure unless we apply the same laws here as in Ireland and Scotland. I shall therefore state to the house what strikes me as the most advisable mode of proceeding. Though the distillers in England manufactures a raw spirit, as in Ireland and Scotland, that spirit must go to the rectifier before it comes to be used by the consumer. The rectifier compounds it, gives it a certain flavour, and cells it under the denomination of giu. Whiskey is not allowed to be sold here, at least not above a certain strength. I cannot take upon myself to say, whether or not it would be agreeable to the people of this country. The law, however, permits whiskey to be manufactured and sold in Scotland and Ireland. Whey not then allow it in the same way to be manufactured and sold here ? Things will never be right otherwise. Unless some such plan be adopted, you never can hope to get rid of the evil of smuggling. Let no apprehension be entertained that this will operate to the extinction of the manufacturers of gin, for the rectifier can still go on with his business as he did before. This will only enable the distiller to make whiskey, which the rectifier may sell if he please, or make it into gin. The Member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume) cannot refuse his approbation to this . He must hail it as a change that will save him much trouble, for I recollect hearing the Hon. Gentleman say, that in spite of the existing laws he had always very excellent Scotch whiskey in his house. (A laugh.) The Hon. Gentleman can in future enjoy that luxury without incurring the risk of any penalty, and without the painful consciousness of contributing in any degree to the maintenance of a serious evil. To prevent the manufacture of the spirit here would not however be sufficient without a reduction of the duty. I can see no objection to this, though I am aware that some will say it is very bad policy, and likely to enjure the public morals, if ardent spirits should be rendered too cheap. But the House must recollect that it is already cheap, because smuggling is carried on to a great extent. Whiskey is cheap in the North of England, because it is introduced from Scotland without paying duty, and brandy and gin are cheap in other parts of the country, because they are brought from France and Holland. I do not think therefore that the evil, to whatever extent it may exist, will be aggravated by lessening the duty. I should not at the same time consider it advisable to carry the reduction so low as in Ireland and Scotland. In Ireland the scale of duty at present is 2s. 6d. a gallon, and this has had the effect of putting an end to the evil that existed there. It does not prevail to the same extent here as it formerly did in Ireland, because illicit distillation is not carried on here. What I propose therefore is, that the duty on British spirits, which at present is 10s. 6d the gallon, shall hereafter not exceed 5s. on spirits distilled from malt and 6s. on that from raw grain. The Honourable Gentleman opposite, the Member for Norwich, (Mr. W. Smith) seems to hear this statement with some degree of horror. He apprehends no doubt that serious evils will result from the cheapness of spirits. I say that we have to contend with a great and crying evil; that we have only a choice of difficulties, and that this is the only remedy which presents itself. (Hear !) As incident to this measure, I mean to propose a reduction on colonial spirits. The present duty on rum is 10s. 6d. per gallon, for which I mean to substitute a duty of 8s. I think it is not dealing unfairly with the West India interests when I propose a reduction only to this amount, and I flatter myself that the House will see it in the same point of view, when they consider that the manufacture from grain in England is liable to a charge that does not exist with regard to the manufacture from sugar. The charge to which I allude is that arising from the operation of the Corn Laws, which shut our ports against the introduction of foreign grain until such time as the home produce attains a certain price. It would not be placing both interests on a similar footing if, under such circumstances, the same rate of duty were imposed on the manufacturer of spirits here. One effect that will result to the distiller of rum in the colonies is this, that he may manufacture a raw spirit of the same nature as whiskey, may send it here, and then dispose of it as gin, after its passing through the hand of the rectifier. I have been much pressed to allow rum to be converted into other spirits by the rectfier. The frauds, however, which must arise in consequence to the revenue were more than could be sustained without the most serious inconvenience to the public service. The loss to the revenue by the reduction now proposed I estimate at 750,000l. and it would be considerably greater, was it not that I feel confident that there will be thrown out of consumption a large proportion of that spirit now illicitly introduced from Scotland and Holland. The Member for Norwich will therefore see that I do not regard with so much apprehension as he does this reduction of the duty on spirits. The other articles which I shall now mention are small in amount but not of small importance. I mean the duty on cyder. In those parts of the country where it is manufactured the gaols are constantly filled with persons for a violation of the Revenue Laws affecting it. In the villages where the system of smuggling cyder prevails, it becomes the source of almost every other evil. I propose therefore to apply some remedy to this disease, which though local, is by no means trifling. The duty at present is 30s. on each hogshead which I mean to reduce to 15s. [Mr. Hume—Say 10s.] The Hon. Member proposes 10s. in place of 15s. Well I shall not haggle about so trifling a difference : let it be 10s. (Hear !) My motive for proposing 15s. was, that it had been suggested by the individuals themselves, who are most interested. This will cost the revenue only 20,000l. and six counties will thus be relieved from a very serious evil. Though the smuggling in this article is merely local, still it is a species of mischief which wherever it exists, and in however small a degree at first, is calculated to extend itself. Smuggling in one article leads to smuggling in others. One man tells another of the profits he has derived from the practice, and this operates as an inducement to continue the pratice ; and so it goes on till it extends itself gradually over the face of the whole country. We are surrounded by a brazen wall in the coast guards ; our shores are covered with vessels maintained at considerable expense ; severe laws exist against smuggling, and yet not a year passes in which hundreds are not committed to prison for the offence. We must do all we can to lop off every branch that has sprung from so deeply-rooted an evil. This can only be done by removing the soil that gives nourishment to the root itself. I shall now apply myself to the two matters to which I referred early in my address. A great number of petitions had been presented to this House, praying for the repeal of various taxes, by Hon. Members, who declared their opinion to be favourable to the views of the petitioners. I feel it therefore incumbent upon me to satisfy those Hon. Members, that, while I do not entirely concar with them, I have left them no reason to complain ; for although in some intances the prayer of individual petitioners may not be complied with, the reflection that their interests have been considered, when those of the whole community have been attended to, will, I trust, induce them to confess that the best has been done ; for it will not be denied that society in general cannot be benefited without a proportionate advantage to each class—indeed to each individual composing it : and that it is impossible to carry into effect such a measure as this without conferriag benefits on all. I am convinced therefore that, if those persons who petitioned for the repeal of particular taxes, shall call to mind those enlightened principles on which this measure is founded—and when they shall look to it with respect to general and not to individual interests, they will (even though individually disappointed) approve rather than condemn it. (Hear, hear !) Among those petitions were many from persons, described to be of wealth, of rank, and of high station—the Hon. Member for Surrey in particular dwelt upon the respectability of those whose signatures were attached to the petition presented by him from Lambeth. I shall therefore ask of those respectable petitioners whether, after viewing the matter in the light in which I see it, they will suffer their individual interests to weigh in the balance against those of the community at large. (Hear, hear!) The very circumstance of these petitioners being men of rank, of education, and of high station, ought to influence them in their view of the measure, and compel their acquiescence in that which leads unto the general good. I would say to them—

Incipit ipsorum contra te stare parentum
Nobilitas, claramque facem
Præferre pudendis.

(Cheers.) Thus would I say to them. I would also address the middle classes of life, those in particular who are exposed to the temptation of smuggling ; and I would tell them they ought to concur in a measure calculated eventually for their own service, and that they must not say " you are doing nothing for our good," merely because it is not done in their own way. (Cheers) The advantages which I anticipate from this measure have peculiar weight if applied to Ireland. The misfortunes of that unhappy country are not of recent growth, they are deeply seated, they spring from many roots. Much has been done, but much still remains to be done, for the amelioration of her condition, and nothing can be so well calculated as the proposed measure for the advantage of that above all other parts of the United Kingdom ; for there is none so susceptible of benefit from the application of capital to her resources as Ireland. I would therefore say to those who think (as many do), that because we ought not to concede to Ireland one peculiar boon, it is a thousand fold more incumbent on us to grant every other boon in our power to bestow. (Cheers.) I therefore appeal to the interests—I appeal to the generosity—I appeal to the feelings of Hon. Gentlemen, and ask them is it not better to see Ireland raise herself into rank in the scale of nations, rather than to seek our own particular advantages in the first instance, and suffer her to remain inert, distressed, unproductive, (Hear, hear, hear !) for such is the alternative. The population of Ireland is 7,000,000. her net revenue only 3,500,000l. What is the cause of this extraordinary comparative deficit ? Undoubtedly the state of that country, to which I have already referred. But the condition of Ireland is improving—she is rising into wealth ; capital is extending throughout that country, she is increasing every way in prosperity. Let us therefore but persevere in the liberal course which we have lately adopted towards Ireland, and a very short time only will pass over our heads until her resources will be developed, and her revenue become productive. This is one reason why I maintain we ought to begin here ; and should we push this principle to the utmost, we shall lay the foundation of every possible good. Under this impression and this view of the subject I am convinced I shall have the support of those who would otherwise oppose the measure ; and I am equally convinced that they will not find fault with it, although not applicable to their own immediate interests. (Hear, hear !) But, Sir, I am prepared to do something with respect to the Assessed Taxes, which, even though it will affect those persons in the superior classesl, will relieve considerably all others. I shall thus, I trust, meet the wishes of the Hon. Member for Reading, of the two Hon. Members for Surrey, and of the other Hon. Gentlemen, by this measure, calculated as it is for the relief of the lower classes of society. Among the many objections to the Assessed Taxes, none is greater than that arising from the vexation to which they subject the people. I never pretended to deny that the vexation, which is common in the collection of all taxes, was a grievance ; and I wished as soon as possible to effect its removal. I shall therefore apply myself to those taxes, which although productive of vexation, being not of large amount, can be the more easily spared, and the removal of which must tend to satisfy those on whom they press. The first portion which I propose to reduce is that which it is most easy to evade, and the detection of which evasion is often extremely embarrassing. It may not perhaps be necessary to recapitulate the items, having already I fear exhausted the patience of the House—(No, no !)—they form a long catalogue, many of the items are small, the removal of which will not cost a great deal, yet will do a great deal of good. (Cheers.)

I do not wish to trouble the House with the details—(Cheers, and cries of Read, read)—as I fear from their insignificant amount the House will be tempted to laugh; but in compliance with the wish of the House, and as it is necessary they should be mentioned at one time or other in Committee, I shall proceed. First then, there is a sort of four-wheeled carriage, drawn by a pony, which is never possessed by the wealthy, and which pays a tax, not very large to be sure, nor of course very productive to the revenue; yet which those who paid it felt perhaps severely—that tax I mean to repeal altogether—a sacrifice which will cost the country no less a sum than 857l. (A laugh.) There is another class of persons charged with a tax which is difficult of collection, which is seldom paid, and presses heavily upon those contemplated by it—I mean the tax upon occasional waiters, which produces 1,343l. per annum—the whole of which immense amount also I propose to knock off. (Laughter.) The next which I think ought to be repealed is that which is called coachmakers' licences, amounting to 354l. (A laugh.) The next in order is that upon carriages sold by auction—a most unreasonable impost, and which produces 3,391 l. There is a tax on mules, to which I next beg leave to call the attention of the Committee. These animals are much employed in those parts of the country in which mines exist, in carrying the ore and in other labours; the annual produce of this tax is only 137l. the whole of which I propose to repeal. (Hear! and laughter.) The next item refers to the tax on houses. As the law at present stands, if a man be assessed for a house in his occupation at the commencement of a year, he is compelled to pay the whole year's tax, even though he quits or surrenders such house immediately after such assessment—I propose, therefore to render him chargeable only for the time during which he shall remain in possession; this reduction will amount to 5,000l. There is another class of houses which ought to be exempted—I mean those left, not in the occupation, but in charge of an individual: this exemption will cost 4,000 l. In the dairy counties one window free of tax is allowed to each dairy; but the effect of allowing one only to be exempt from duty is this—that where cheese is made, and which process must be carried on in a different house from the dairy; and of course in one requiring light, the window to it must either be paid for, or one window must be made to serve both the dairy and cheese house. I propose, therefore, that to each of these shall be allowed one window free of duty—this reduction of Window Tax will amount to about 1,000 l. annually. There is also a class of farm houses which I think it is unfair should be charged with duty, I mean houses belonging to farms that may be abruptly surrendered to a farmer by a tenant; the consequence of which is, not only that the farmer is inconvenienced by the abandonment of the land, but rendered liable to the tax on any houses that may be upon the farm so thrown upon his hands. I wish, therefore, to enable the owner of such property to place a labourer or other person in any part of such house as he may please, for the purpose of taking care of it without rendering it liable to the payment of tax---this reduction will be about 1,000l. There is a class of servants connected with husbandry to whom I think a tax ought not to apply, although employed to a certain extent in the capacity of grooms. These persons wear no livery, yet for every such servant his master is obliged to pay the tax. I therefore mean to discontinue it:---(Hear, hear!)---by which a loss of about 2000l. a year will be incurred. There is in the next instance, a small class of farmers throughout the country who are enabled to make a little money by letting their horses for occasional purposes to their neighbours, this subjects them to a duty which I think it hard they should be compelled to pay, and therefore intend to class such horses with those used in the general purposes of husbandry, by which an annual decrease of revenue will occur, amounting to 4000 l. The next item is that of taxed carts,—(Hear, hear!)—a species of vehicle useful to almost every class of the community, the annual duty on each is 1l. 7s., the gross annual produce 18,913.; the whole of which I propose to repeal. (Loud cheers.) The next class of duties in which I mean to propose to effect relief, is one to which allusion was made by many Hon'ble Gentlemen early in the evening, I mean the house tax. The number of persons who pay house tax throughout this country is 527,649, a considerable proportion of whom pay each a rent under 10l, and a tax regulated by the amount of rent, thus, those paying 5l., 6l., 7l., 8l., and 9l., annually pay a tax of 1s. 6d. per pound on the rent. I mean to submit a total repeal of those taxes,—(Cheers)—a sacrifice of revenue which will amount to 82,600l.; but as it is possible that in order to avail themselves of such repeal, many persons will nominally reduce their rents, a still further reduction of revenue may be expected. I shall therefore take it at 90,400l., by which repeal 171,709 persons will be relieved from the operation of this tax. (Loud Cheers.) I next come to the duty on windows, and although I do not undertake to apply myself to the relief by it of the upper or middle classes, I hope I shall be able considerably to relieve the poorer classes. The number of persons who pay Window Tax at present is 973,867, of these some pay for houses of 5l. rent and containing fewer than six windows, others 5l rent and six windows, others 5l. rent and upwards, and seven windows. The first of these three classes paid 3s. 2d.; the second 4s.; and the next 10s. I propose therefore to relieve from the payment of Window Tax, all persons whose rent is under 10l.; and all whose houses contain not more than seven windows. (Loud Cheers.)—by which 141,697 persons more will be relieved, thus reducing the number of persons liable to this Tax to 635,936, and the Revenue of the Country by no less a sum than 295,000l. I hope therefore (continued the Right Hon. Gentleman) that while I propose to relieve those best able to pay taxes, I shall not be deemed to have been unmindful of those least able to pay. I am convinced that every Hon. Member who hears me will feel gratified at the reflection that his poor neighbours will be relieved not only from payments which they may have felt heavily, but from vexations, perhaps much more irksome. I trust that in thus directing my attention to the burthens of the poorer classes, I shall have enlisted in my cause the feelings of those Honourable Members who advocate repeal, even though the measures I propose may not be those precisely which they themselves recommended. (Hear, hear!) The advantages to be derived from the proposed measure are threefold. The amount of Assessed Taxes of which I propose the repeal is 270,000 l.; those affect the poorer classes directly. The other proposed reductions will by facilitating trade, effect the extension of our commerce, and will strike a death-blow at the giant smuggler. (Loud cheering.) The gross amount of these reductions will be 1,520,000 l. and will cost us in the years 1826 and 1827 something more than 3,000,000. The loss on the remainder of the present year will be about 650,000 l.; the total loss to the Revenue, therefore, between this date and the end of the year 1827, will be about 3,650,000 l.; the surplus amount of which this deficit is to be made good, will amount to something beyond 4,000,000 l. which will consequently leave a small balance of 2, or 300,000 l. applicable to contingencies. (Hear, hear, hear!) These, Sir, are the propositions which I have felt it my duty to submit to the Committee; and with these propositions in my hand, I would not fear to enter any assembly of Englishmen, and, appealing to their justice, to their candour, and to their reason, I hope I might, without overweening confidence or arrogant presumption, feeling that I had done my best for the interests and the advantage of the country, lay some claim to their approbation.—(The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amid loud cheering, which lasted for several minutes).

Mr. H. Sumner gave (as we understood) his hearty approbation to every measure of relief proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, both with reference to Ireland and the poorer classes of this country; but the noise occasioned by the general rush to the doors after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had concluded his statement, was such as to render the Hon. Gentleman's observations inaudible.

Sir H. Parnell was understood to express his satisfaction at the statement generally of the Right Hon. Gentleman, not particularly at the measures contemplated with respect to Ireland.

Mr. Maberly hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would not require of the committee to pledge itself to any Resolution, founded on the statements he had brought forward; for although he (Mr. Maberly) agreed in many of the principles of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he considered his practise was at variance with them. The question was simply whether we were or were not about to dispose of our surplus in the best manner? He (Mr. Mabelly) thought we were not. He repeated, therefore, his hope, that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not call upon the Committee to pledge itself to any proposition, which in the then state of the House, it was impossible they could understand.

Mr. Sykes said the reduction of the duties on hemp and iron would be hailed by all the commercial interest of the country. It would be a great relief to the shipping interest, and could be of no detriment to the revenue. He was no friend to bounties. He thought they were always pernicious; however, these reductions would be of vast service, and would seem to be bounties to the fishing interests of this country. Amid the many admirable reductions made by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would suggest the reduction of the duties on whale oil also, which would be a loss to the revenue of only 13,000l.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in answer to Mr. Maberly, that he wished to give the fullest explanation of all his reductions and his general system of finance. He said that his resolutions respecting wines, hemp, and the Assessed Taxes, could all at the proper period be inquired into and examined, for that the whole should be printed before discussion.

Mr Bright said be could not concur with, nor admire much, many things proposed by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some of them were calculated to add deeply to the distress of the West Indies—and to deteriorate those properties already so much deteriorated—and to increase the vast losses the Colonists had already sustained. He said they were much injured, by taking the whole of the trade of the Refiners of Sugar from them. He also said the regulations on Rum would be of serious injury to these Colonies: The duties on Rum should be reduced to an equality at least with English Spirits—but now it was entirely excluded from consumption in Ireland and Scotland. He thought this unjust towards the West Indian Colonists, and then some equivalents should be made them. He could not tell how this would be felt there—and what the effect might be, he could not venture to guess.—However, at the proper time, all this should be inquired into and the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer should explain them—when they met him face to face. He was compelled to make these statements, & now he would allude to the eloquent details he had heard on smuggling. The great principle and cause of smuggling was tobacco. In fact smuggling was founded by the Treasury. Let them remove the tax on tobacco—it would be of no injury to the revenue, and two thirds of the smuggling of the entire country would cease. If they did this—only remove one half of the duties on tobacco, smuggling would cease, and there would be no need of the preventive Service. He wished some one would move for a Committee of the House to inquire into these subjects. He knew the West Indians would be alarmed and frightened. If no one else did, he would move for a Committee, unless some of the propositions of that night were much modified.

Mr. W. Smith said, though he agreed with the general system adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he had many objections against some propositions made that evening; however he would have other opportunities of explaining them.

Colonel Davies eulogised the very able and luminous speech of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He then made some remarks on foreign smuggling, and concluded by praising their liberal principles adopted with respect to our trade and commerce, that placed the country in its present state of unexampled prosperity.

Mr. Hobhouse thought the greatest credit was due to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the liberal and enlightened principles which he adopted. Yet, he thought at present he might do more and go further with them. He then alluded to the reductions on Foreign Wines, and he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have done better if instead of making the reductions six and four, he had equalised them and made them five. He was perfectly sure the country would not be satisfied with the partial reductions in the Assessed Taxes.

Mr. J. Smith said the cause of our great prosperity was our national honor and faith. He always spoke with respect to that good principle—our great policy. However, he thought the West Indian interests were exceedingly oppressed. And he agreed with the Hon. Member for Westminster in his opinion on the Assessed Taxes. He concluded by saying our great prosperity was founded upon our national honor and faith.

Mr. H Davis spoke a few words on smuggling; among which he stated that 1200l. per cent. was made on some of the articles.

Mr. Alderman Thompson thought the duties on brandy and tobacco should be reduced. He approved and was glad of the reduction on hemp; and when he heard of that on iron, he owned it surprised him; but he was not alarmed at it.

Mr. Hume said he was astonished no notice had been taken of our immense military establishment, which, with its contingencies, cost the country the immense sum of 17 millions, and without them 15 millions and a half. He owned they had increased every year in the revenues of the country, and he was proud to congratulate the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer on the success of the true and liberal policy he had adopted. He had laid down these principles for himself—he had acted upon them—and they contributed greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the country. However he wished the duties were taken off brandy and tobacco. In smuggling tobacco was the great bulk of every cargo; there might be a few other commodities—but smuggling rested on it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would find, if he wished to put an end to smuggling, that he had stopped short too soon. Though he deserved the thanks of the country and every credit for what he had done, he stopped short too soon—and he would find, upon inquiry, that, without reducing the duties on tobacco, in pulling down smuggling he had done nothing. He then alluded to the duties on spirits, and said, if the West Indies were not put on the same footing with England, it would be a manifest breach of faith. He thought 50 per cent. should be taken from malt, and 50 per cent. from tobacco. It could by no means injure the revenue, and would prevent smuggling. He would refer to the years 1794, 796, and 1798 to prove this, when the population was three times less at the present time, the consumption of these articles was greater. He wishes these principles and practices so long deemed absurd, should be applied to malt and tobacco. They found in Ireland, that a duty of 2s. on spirits produced more to the revenue than a duty of 5s from the increased consumption. With regard to tobacco, the duties on it should be reduced as far as possible. It was the very cause and substance of smuggling. He concurred entirely with the general principles established and acted upon by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and he was happy do admit the good he had done, but he regretted that he stopt short and did not do more. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by condemning the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Huskisson said, that it was a subject of much congratulation to his Right Hon. Friend, to find the praise bestowed from all sides of the House upon the commercial principles on which he was acting, and the reduction of the public burdens which he had at the same time afforded. He was glad to hear his Hon. Friend (Mr. Alderman Thompson) say, in allusion to the trade in which he was engaged (the iron) that he had no fear of the foreign competitor. It was certainly not necessary for the British miner, that the foreign duties should be upheld; but, nevertheless, they had a great tendeucy to keep a great fluctuation in the market price, which interested the manufacturer in a serious degree, and incidentally the shipping interest. It must be recollected that the superior quality of some foreign iron rendered it ressential for the British manufacturer in the wide range of many of his improvements. He entirely concurred in the propriety of a revision of the whole of their prohibitory duties, for the purpose of rendering them beter adapted to the real commercial protection of the country. (Hear.) With respect to the West Indian interest, it was quite impossible to retain the sugar bounties, which had no other operation than to raise the price and impose a useless tax on the consumer, without benefitting the colonies. The reduction on the coffee duties would, he had no doubt, be found very beneficial. He remembered that when he had been the means of reducing the coffeed uty from 2s. 4d. a pound to 4d. only, the larger consumption immediately augmented the previous amount of revenue. (Hear, hear.) This would be not only an advantage to the country, but also to the West India interests, who must, besides, sensibly feel the reduction in rum from 10s. 6d. to 8s. He admitted the present extent in the smuggling traffic in brandy, hollands, and whiskey, but the Committee must see how the reduction in British spirits, which formed the great consumption of the laboring class's drink in this countryu nless when cheap and deleterious brandy was smuggled in upon them, would repress the contraband trade in hollands and brandy, and give further play to the rum and home trade. Then, as to rum, the Honourable Gentleman intimated, that unless the duties on rum were lowered to that of British spirits, there would be no consumption of rum. The fact was, that rum had always been at a higher duty, and therefore any argument so founded must fail. While, on the other hand, the duties on rum had always borne a comparison rather favorable to that article when considered in reference to other spirits not of British manufacture. The Hon. Member for Bristol complained of the remain[illegible] He hoped to give that [illegible] House, a large measure of relief in regard to restrictions in our colonial mercantile policy, before the end of the Sessions. It was not for his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to go into that branch of the subject. But the measures to which he now referred, were equally important in their tendency, to forward the general improvement in the financial and mercantile regulations, though they would not come before the House in the shape of questions of taxation. In answer to the observations of the Honourable Member for Aberdeen, with respect to the reducing the duties on tobacco, however he might be disposed to coincide with them, yet he must remind that Honourable Member of the caution given in homely phrase by his Right Honourable Friend—that you must not ride a free horse to death. Did the Committee consider what would be the affect of reducing, as had been proposed, the duties on coals, half the duty on malt, and two thirds of the duty on tobacco—the last of which amounted to three millions of itself? Must not the country feel deep alarm at a sudden reduction of the revenue to that amount? He concurred in the propriety of reducing the tobacco duties, so that the revenue might be beneficited by the increased consumption to the amount which would be lost by lessening the duties. But the Hon. Member should remember, that the country only possesed a given power of consumption; and nothing could be so visionary as to suppose that the Government might with safety at once, and without hesitation or delay, remit all the duties upon every article which had a tendin gencourage smuggling or to check the consumption. He was not insensibleto the evils of smuggling. But the Government owed other duties to the public credit and to the general interests of the country, which prevented them from going farther at present. He complimented the Hon. Alderman behind him (Thompson) upon the spirit which he had shown in a case in which his interests were likely to be touched, and hoped that when he (Mr. Huskisson) came, in the course of the Session, to propose measures which would as greatly affect the interests of other Members, he should find, that whether they dealt in tin, or copper, or brass, or any other commodity, they were all ready to follow his good example, and rely with the same confidence on the good intentions and wisdom of the Government.

Mr. E. Ellice was greatly, although not intirely satisfied with the statements of the Chanceller of the Exchequer. He agreed with the opinions of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Hume) about the Sinking Fund, but that measure ought to be discussed by itself. He was sorry that foreign iron should be the only article selected by Ministers out of the numerous others on which the duties were so high as almost to amount to a prohibition. Brass lead, tin &c. had thus risen to a high price extremely disadvantageous to the consumer. It was desirable if possible to get rid of the unequal duties imposed on the different spirits distilled in Scotland, England, and Ireland. He thought the West India interest had not been fairly dealt with. He thought something ought to be done for the sugar trade, All Europe was concerned in the sugar markets, and the price was regulated by the price in all the markets of the world. It was a question whether throwing open the trade, (and he was convinced the West India merchants would derive more advantage from it,) would not be more productive than petty restrictions. In the experiments the Right Honourable Gentleman had resorted to with repect to wine and spirits, he was convinced the Right Honourable Gentleman was influenced by liberal policy, which would answer the public expectation and interests of the country. The Hon. Member concluded by repeating his thanks to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the very liberal line of policy which he had adopted, and by assuring him that if he (the Chancellor) would only pursue that excellent course to its end, and remove the most pressing burthern of the country, he would entitle himself to the gratitude, the esteem, and respect of his country.—(Cheers from all sides.)

Mr. Whitmore could prove that a bounty, not merely of three, but of six shillings, was given on West India Sugar. This was inconsistent with the liberal principles of commercial policy entered on by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The duties on all wines ought to be equalized. Portugal enjoyed a monstrous monopoly from us in this article—it was most absurd—our ports ought to be thrown open to the free consumption of all wines, the monopoly was as injurious to the traders, as to the consumers. Another grievance, was the Corn Laws. He hoped the House would give this last sytem all the considerable which its importance demanded.

Mr. Bernal suggested that the West India interest ought to be relieved by the regulation of the duty on rum. The rectification of that spirit ought to be permitted in this country if it should be found consistent with general interests. The reduction of the duty on British spirits would injure the rum trade, for who would buy rum for eight or nine shillings a gallon, while they could get British spirits for five shillings. It should be remembered too, that every article necessary for out fitting to or consumption in the West Indies, had risen much in price. He hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would in relation to the West India trade, equalize the duties and benefits. That Right Hon. Gentleman had said nothing about reducing the war duties on sugar. He trusted that would be reduced—sugar was at present known to the poorer classes only as a luxury used on some unfrequent festival. The labouring class scarcely knew the use of it—the reduction of the duty would introduce it among the comforts of the humblest order.

Sir Hussey Vivian expressed extreme pleasure at the excellent, luminous, and liberal speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Robertson was surprised that the duty on the manufacture of Cotton was not removed; he trusted the Cyder Duty would be reduced. (Cries for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said in that exhausted state of the House, he would trouble them with very few observations He would not at that ttime go into a detail of the question, whether the duty onsugar ought to be continued or removed. He should however, feel mostwilling to listen at all times to any observations which may come from Gentleman interested in that trade. As to the article of

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1825.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

rum the West India interest could not be placed, in point of duty, on the same footing with British interests in British spirits. British spirits were regulated by the price of native corn, and it was a fact very easy to be proved, that in consequence of the excess of the price of corn over that of sugar, the prime cost of British spirits was considerably higher than that of rum, so that with the difference in duty, both articles came to the consumer at an equal price for their intrinsic value. He would submit his resolution on the subject in the course of the night, and bring in a Bill at another moment. In the course of its progress, he should be happy to receive the advice and suggestion of any Honourable Member. He was not wedded to his own opinion, but was open to conviction founded on sound arguments and admitted facts; till then he should not trouble the House with farther details!—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gordon thought that the West India Trade was not entitled to a bounty on Sugar after it had been taken away from the other interests concerned in that trade.

Mr. Ellice thought the House ought to rest satisfied with the very satisfactory statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Alderman Wood complained that the reduction of the the Window Tax was too limited. The duty on Beer which bore so heavily on the poor, ought to be repealed in toto.

Mr. Huskisson explained.

Mr. Wilson expressed his susprise at the objections made by Hon. Members; it had been said, that a willing horse ought not to be ridden to death. (Hear,) Now he was of opinion, that his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer was most willing to do every thing in his power to relieve the burthens of the country —(cheers,)—he had already done so—(cheers.)—he did not wan to be spurred by Gentlemen opposite—(Hears, and a laugh,)—he had most honorably commenced his career of liberal policy, and would pursue it with the same safe and steady speed to the good of the country's prosperity. (Hear, hear!)

The Resolutions were then put and carried. The House resumed and went into successive Committees again on the several Bills for the reduction of the Excise Duties and Assessed Taxes. The Resolutions on which having been carried *nem. con.* were ordered to be reported to morrow. The House then resumed again and passed to the Orders of the Day. Reports of the Committee of Supply were brought up and agreed to. The House went into a Committee on the Weights and Measures Bill. On the Speaker's returning to the Chair

Mr. Hume moved for numerous returns relative to the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, Military Barracks, and Magazines.

The Return having been ordered, the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

BILL TO PREVENT BEAR BAITING.—Mr Martin rose, pursuant to notice, to ask leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Bear baiting and other cruel practices. He had conversed with every Alderman and Police Magistrate of London, and with many country Magistrates, & they all concurred in opinion that these cruel practices ought to be put down without further delay. Nothing, they said, was more conducive to crime than such sports—they led the lower orders to gambling, and educated them for thieves, and trained them up to bloodshed and murder, [hear!] He held in his hand an *affiche*, which announced, that "Billy, the phenomenon of the canine race, and superior vermin killer, would go through his wonderful performance on Tuesday next, and that the receipts of the pit would be presented to Billy's late proprietor" [a laugh] It then stated that there would be a dog fight, a badger fight, and that several dogs would be tried at a bear, previous to being sent on their travels to foreign countries [a laugh] The whole of the sports were said to be instituted by the express invitation of several noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction [a laugh] He was sorry to say, that, to his knowledge, some persons of rank and name did patronize those cruel sports, and who deserved to be stigmatized with the severest reprobation, as their example must be most injurious to those in inferior stations. There were other practices equally cruel, with which he thought the House should interfere There was a Frenchman called Mejendle, whom he considered a disgrace to society. In the course of last year he came to England, and at one of the Anatomical Theatres exhibited a series of experiments so atrocious as almost to shock belief. This Mr. Majendie got a lady's greyhound, for which he paid the sum of ten guineas. He first of all nailed its front, and then its hind paws to the table with the bluntest spikes that he could find, giving as a reason for so doing, that the poor beast in its agonies might tear away from the spikes, if they were at all sharp and cutting. He then doubled up its long ears and nailed them down to the same table with similar spikes, [loud cries of "hear" and "shame"] He then made a gash down the middle of its face, and proceeded to dissect the nerves on one side of it. First of all, he cut out those nerves which belong to the sight, and whilst performing that operation, said to the spectators, "Observe, when I pass my scalpel over these nerves, the dog will shut its eyes." It did so He thes proceeded to operate upon those of taste and hearing. After he had finished those operations he put some bitter food on the tongue of the dog, and shouted in its ear. The dog repudiated the food, and was insensible to the sound. This surgical butcher, or butchering surgeon—for he deserved both names—then turned round to the spectators and said. 'I have now finished my operations on one side of the dog's head; as it costs so much money to get an animal of this description, I shall reserve the other side till to-morrow. If the servant takes care of him for the night, according to the directions I have given him, I am of opinion that I shall be able to continue my operations upon him to-morrow with quite as much satisfaction to us all as I have done to-day: but if not, though he may have lost the vivacity he has shown to-day, I shall have the opportunity of cutting him up alive, and showing you the perisfaltic motion of the heart and viscera." (Great disgust at the statement of this cruel experiment was manifested by the House,) He was aware of the necessity of making experiments on living animals; but then they should be performed in such a manner as to cause as little suffering as possible. That was the opinion of the most eminent professors of medical science. He held in his hand the written declarations of Mr. Abernethy, of Sir Everard Home of the Professors of Medicine at Cambridge and Oxford, and of several other respectable medical gentlemen, to that effect [hear!] They all, he believed, united in condemnation of such excessive and protracted cruelty as had been practised by this Frenchman. He had heard that this fellow was again coming to this country, to repeat his experiments. He therefore had mentioned it to the House, in the hope that it would gain publicity, and excite against the perpetrator of such unnecessary cruelty the odium he merited. He trusted that when it was known, the fellow would not find persons to attend his lectures, and would thus be compelled to wing his way back to his own country, to find in it a theatre for such abominable atrocities [hear!] After some further observations, he concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent bear-baiting and other cruel practices—Sir N. W. Ridley said, that he should oppose the motion, because he considered legisation on such paltry subjects to be quite unnecessary and uncalled for—Mr. Martin did not conceive that the Bill was upon a subject too paltry for legisative notice. All the Magistrates of the Metropolis called for a Law to put down those practices [hear, hear!] It was discreditable to any Member to say, that he would not permit the subject to be canvassed in Parliament [hear, hear!] Would any man get up, and boldly say to them "I am such an amateur of cruelty, that I will not even allow a measure to be discussed which tends to abolish it"—Mr Gordon thought it a system of petty legislation, and as such it ought to be discountenanced; if any gross cases of cruelty happened, they were punishable by the Common Law.—Mr F. Buxton, supported the motion and bore testimony to the great benefits that the Member for Galway had already conferred on the community by the suppression of the cruelty that had been practised on the cattle in Smithfield.—After a few words from Mr. Alderman Brydges and Mr. Butterworth, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the Bill 41; against it 9; Majority 12—Leave to bring in the Bill carried.

FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR MARCH

Promotions, Appointments &c. during the month of February 1825.

2d Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Caldwell to be Captain by purchase, vice Lateward, retired, 20th January 1825; Cornet Stewart, to be Lieutenant, do.; C. B. Pitman, to be Cornet, do.

4th Ditto.—T. W. Lloyd, (Riding Master) to be Cornet without pay, 27th do.

1st Dragoons.—Assistant Surgeon Barry, from 75th Foot to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Tedlie, 98th Foot, 20th do.

8th Ditto.—Cornet *Lord* Brudenell, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Murphy, retired, 19th do.; Corporal Miller, from Royal Horse Guards (Riding Master,) to be Cornet, do.

13th Ditto.—J. E. Alexander, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Biggs, retired, 20th do.

14th Ditto.—J. Kennedy, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Gilpin, promoted, 30th December 1824.

15th Ditto.—Paymaster Leech, from 65th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Sorey, half pay 62d Foot, 27th January 1825.

1st Foot.—Captain Le Guay, from 1st Vet. Bat. to be Captain vice Suckling, 90th Foot, 13th do.; Lieutenant Stoyte, to be Captain by purchase, vice Dobbin retired, 27th do.

2d Foot.—Captain Cosh, to be Major by purchase, vice Williams promoted, 26th do.; Lieut. Graham, to be Captain, do; Ensign Berens, to be Lieutenant do.; N. H. J. Westby, to be Ensign, 28th do.; Assistant Surgeon Campbell, from half pay 93d Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, 3d February.

6th Foot.—Lieutenant Walsh from half pay 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, 19th December 1824.

7th Foot.---Ensign Moorson, from 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice *Lord* Paulet, promoted, 12th Frebruary 1825.

8th Foot.---Asst. Surgeon Ferguson, from half pay 97th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Scott, resigned, 27th January.

15th Foot---J. V. Shelley, to be Ensign, vice Beatty, 31st Foot, 26th do.; Serjt. Hardy, from 1st Foot Guards, to be Quarter Master, vice Clare, dead, 13th do.

20th Foot.—Lieutenant Gamble, from 31st Foot, to be Captain, vice Byrne, 21st Foot, 26th do.

25th Foot.—Serjeant Major Rielly, (Acting Adjutant) rank of Ensign without pay, 13th do.

31st Foot.—Captain Byrne, from 20th Foot, to be Captain, 26th do.; Ensign Beatty, from 52d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gamble, 20th Foot, do.; Asst. Surgeon Sheppard, from half pay 93d Foot, to be Asst. Surgeon, 27th do.

45th Foot.—F. Pigott, to be Ensign, vice Hodgson, 83d Foot, 3d February.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant Woodgate, to be Captain, 11th January; Ensign Considine, to be Lieutenant, do; 2d Lieutenant Gascoyne, from Rifle Brigade do. 12th do.; Ensign Dalgety, from 70th Foot, do; Gent. Cadet G. Man, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign do.

59th Foot.—Hospital Assistant Kemlo, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Thompson, 4th Dragoons, 20th do.

50th Foot.—Brevet Major Schoedde, to be Major by purchase, vice Fealm Thurn, retired, do.; Lieutenant Ellison, to be Captain, do.; 2d Lieutenant Fothergill, to be 1st Lieutenant, do., G. Mason, to be 2d Lieutenant, do.

65th Foot.—Captain Bates, from half pay 62d Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Leech, 15th Dragoons, 27th do.

66th Foot.—Brevet Major Baird, to be Major by purchase, vice Lascelles, retired, 13th do.; Lieutenant Clarke, to be Captain, do.; Ensign Ditmas, to be Lieutenant, do.; T. L. Goldie, to be Ensign, do.

67th Foot.—Ensign Sweedland, to be Lieut., vice Munro, dead, 27th do; C. W. James, to be Ensign, do.

70th Foot.—J. Skinner, to be Ensign, vice Dalgety, 54th Foot, 13th do.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant Campbell, from 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Crawford, half pay 67th Foot, 3d February.

83d Foot.—Ensign Hodgson, from 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice O'Brien dead, do.

88th Foot.—Lieutenant Walpole, to be Captain by purchase, vice Hill, retired, 13th January: Ensign Buller, to be Lieutenant, do.; *Hon.* G. W. F. Kinnaird, to be Lieutenant, do.

89th Foot.—2d Lieut. *Hon.* C. D. Blaney, from Rifle Brigade to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bell promoted, 27th do.

90th Foot.—Capt. Suckling from 1st Foot, to be Captain, vice Cox, half pay, 13th do.

91st Foot.—Captain Hay, to be Major by purchase, vice Walsh, retired, 3d February; Lieutenant Burne to be Captain, do.

94th Foot.—Captain Franklyn from half pay 4th Foot, to be Captain, vice Craig, 2d Vet. Bat. do.; Assistant Surgeon Lyster, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Surgeon vice Tilt, half pay, 27th January.

99th Foot.—Captain Beauclerk, from half pay Unatt. Captain vice Hill, 1st Vet. Bat. 13th do.

Rifle Brigade.—P. T. W. Campbell to be 2d Lieutenant vice Gascoyne, 54th Foot, do.; Ensign Shelley, from 15th Foot, to be 2d Lieutenant by purchase, vice Blayney, 89th Foot, 27th do.

1st W I. R.—W. Russell, to be Ensign, vice Ellis dead, 3d February.

2d Ditto.—Lieutenant O'Meara, from half pay African Corps, to be Paymaster, vice Stopford dead, 13th January.

1st. Royal Vet. Bat. Captain Hill, from 99th Foot, to be Captain, vice LeGuay, 1st Foot, do.

2d Ditto, Captain Craig, from 94th Foot, to be Captain vice Macdonell, retired list, 20th do.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. *Lord* W. Paulet, from 7th Foot, to be Captain by purchase, vice Brevet Major Briscoe, Royal Artillery retired 12th February 1825.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Royal Artillery, Major and Lieut. Colonel Power, to be Lieut. Col. vice W. Dixon, dead, 26th December 1824; Captain and Lieut. Colonel Smith, to be Major, do; 2d Captain and Major Greene, to be Captain do.; 2d Captain Sweeting, from half pay to be 2d Captain, do. 1st Lieutenant Forster, to be 2d Captain do.—Glasgow, from half pay to be first Lieut. do.; 2d Lieut. Mayne, to be 1st Lieut. do.; Gent. Cadet Bingham, to be 2d Lieut. do.; 2d Captain Coles, from half pay to be 2d Captain, vice Johnston, half pay, 1st January 1825; 1st Lieut. Mottly, from half pay to be 1st Lt. vice Greege, dead, 3d do.; 2d Lieut. Wilford, to be 1st Lieutenant do.; Gentleman Cadet Walker, to be 2d Lieutenant do.; 1st Lieut. Barset, from half pay to be 1st Lieutenant vice Blake, half pay, 25th do.; 1st Lieutenant D'Arley, from half pay do. vice Miller, half pay, do.; 2d Captain Maxwell, from half pay to be 2d Captain, vice Briscoe, retired, 12th February.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Captain Dixon, from half pay to be Captain, vice Haldane, dead, 12th January 1825; 1st Lieutenant Hall, to be 2d Captain, do.; 1st Lieutenant Elliot, from half pay to be 1st Lieutenant do.; 2d Lieutenant Rose, to be 1st do.; 1st Lieutenant Williams, from half pay to be 1st Lieutenant, vice, Mudge, dead, 13th do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Brevet Inspector Burke, to be Inspector, 20th January 1825; Surgeon Collier, to be Brevet Inspector in Ceylon, 3d February; Asst. Surgeon Sampson, from half pay 104th Foot, to be Asst. Surgeon, vice Hospital Assistant M'Dermott, Ceylon Regiment, 25th January; Hospital Assistant O'Donnel, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Sibbald, dead, do.; Hospital Assistant Pearson, from half pay, to be Hospital Assistant vice Assistant Surgeon Mitchell, cancelled, do.; J. Paterson, to be Hospital Assistant do.

Exchanges.

Lieutenant Colonel de Burgh from 2d foot, with Lieutenant Colonel Williams, half pay Unattached.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Dodgin from 66th foot, with Major Patrickson, 99th foot.

Captain Hutton from 31st foot, with Capt. Bray, 88th foot.

Captain Pasley from 47th foot, with Capt. Pennyculk, half pay 78th foot.

Captain Silver from 53d foot, with Captain Conroy, 69th foot.

Lieutenant Allan from 7th foot, with Lieut. Goodiff, 98th foot.

Lieutenant Wood from 14th foot, with Lieut. Tinling, 67th Foot.

Lieutenant Snow from 47th foot, with Lieut. Ashe, 65th foot.

Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Capel from 1st Life Guards, with Ensign Baring 5th foot.

Ensign Ward from 48th foot, with Ensign Mackworth, 63d foot.

Paymaster Dawe from [redacted] Paymaster Monk, 53d foot.

Assistant Surgeon Dodgeon from 30th foot, with Asst. Surgeon Fitzpatrick, half pay 4th Dragoons.

Resignation and Retirements.

Lieutenant Colonel Lascelles, 66th foot; Walsh 91st foot; Majors F. I. Thurn, 60th foot; Briscoe, Royal Artillery; Captains Lateward, 2d Dragoon Guards; Dobbin, 1st foot; Hill, 88th foot; Lieutenant Murphy, 8th Dragoons; Cornet Biggs, 13th Dragoons; Assistant Surgeon Ferguson, 8th foot.

Appointment Cancelled.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Mitchell.

Dismissed (by the Sentence of a General Court Martial held at the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th June 1825.)

Lieutenant Atkinson, 49th foot.

Officers Wounded in the Expedition under Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. against the Dominions of the King of Ava, between the 16th June & 12th July 1824.

Captain Johnson, 13th foot, severely and dangerously; Lieutenant Barrett, 13th foot, severely—arm amputated.

Deaths.

Major Generals Powlett, Caversham, near Reading 6th December 1824; *Sir* E. G. Butler, late of 87th foot; Foley, late of Royal Marine Worcester; Lieutenant Colonels Fraser half pay 18th foot, Jamaica 1st November 1824; Frome, Royal Artillery, Jamaica, 4th January 1825; Majors Mackenzie 77th foot, Jamaica; Newton, half pay 1st Garrison Bat. Chatham, 1st January 1825; Delius, half pay 4th Line Ger. Leg. 23d do.; Captain Campbell, 91st foot Spanish Town Jamaica, 29th November 1824; Forbes, half pay 56th foot, Sloane street 7th February 1825; Lieutenants Mudge, R. Eng.; Hay, late 6th Vet. Bat. Edinburgh, 1st February 1825; Fraser, half pay 87th foot Edinburgh, 20th June 1824; Fodor, half pay York Ran. 9th October; Ensign W. A. Ross, 50th foot Up Park, Jamaica, 18th November 1824; Paymasters Lieutenant Vinicombe, 50th foot; Clarke, half pay 84th foot Dublin 24th December 1824; Quarter Master Stewart, half pay 76th foot, Bariff, N. B. 12th January 1825; Blanche, half pay Reay Fencibles; Commissariat Department, Assistant Commissary General Rossiter, Demarara, 30th December 1824; Medical Department, Surgeon Gill, 50th foot, Jamaica 11th December 1824; Staff Assistant Surgeon Wiley, Jamaica 25th November.

WAR OFFICE.—FEBRUARY 11.

1st Regiment of Life Guards.—Ensign Henry Bingham Baring, from the 5th foot, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Capell, who exchanges; dated 20th December 1824.

2d Foot—Lieutenant Colonel John Williams, from the half pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice James Florence De Burgh, who exchanges; dated 25th January 1825.

5th Ditto—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Algernon Capel, from the 1st life guards, to be Ensign, who exchanges: dated 20th December 1824.

7th Ditto——Lieutenant James Maynard Goodiff from the 98th foot, vice Allan who exchanges; dated 20th January 1825.

14th Ditto—— Lieutenant Charles S. Tinling, from the 67th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wood, who exchanges; dated 8th February 1825.

31st Ditto——Captain Edward Wm. Bray, from the 88th foot, vice Hutton, who exchanges; dated 25th January 1825. Paymaster Richard Monk, from the 53d foot, to be Paymaster, vice Dawe who exchanges; dated 20th January 1825.

47th Ditto—Captain John Pennycuick, from half pay 78th foot, to be Captain, vice John Pasley, who exchanges; dated 13th January 1825. Lieutenant William Ashe, from the 65th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Snow, who exchanges; dated 24th January 1825.

48th Ditto——Ensign——Mackworth, from the 63d foot, to be Ensign, vice John Ward, who exchanges; dated 20th January 1825.

53d Ditto—Captain Dean Josias Conroy, from the 69th foot to be Captain, vice Silver, who exchanges; dated 13th January 1825. Paymaster Andrew More Dawe, from the 31st foot, to he Paymaster, vice Monk, who exchanges; dated 20th January 1825.

63d Ditto—Ensign John Ward, from the

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43th foot, to be Ensign vice Mackworth, who exchanges, dated as above.

65th Ditto—Lieutenant William Snow, from the 47th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ashe, who exchanges; dated 24th January 1825.

66th Ditto.——Maj. Samuel Patrickson from the 99th foot, vice Dodgin who exchanges, dated 20th January 1825.

67th Ditto—Lieut. John Manley Wood, from 14th foot, vice Tinling, who exchanges; dated 3d February 1825.

69th Ditto——Captain Jacob Silver, from the 33d foot, to be Captain, vice Conroy, who exchanges; dated 13th January 1826.

86th Ditto——Assist. Surgeon Patrick Fitzpatrick, from half pay 4th dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Dudgeon, who exchanges; dated 27th January 1825.

88th Ditto——Captain John Hutton, from the 31st foot vice Bray. who exchanges; dated 25th January 1825.

98th Ditto——Lieutenant George Allen, from the 7th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Goodiff, who exchanges; dated 20th January 1825.

99th Ditto——Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Daniel Dodgin, from the 66th foot, to be Major, vice Patrick[illegible] exchanges; dated 20th Jan.

MEMORANDUM.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Ensigns of the Royal staff corps being in future commissioned as Second Lieutenants.—The Christian name of Ensign Warren, appointed to the 54th foot on the 22d July last is "Peregrine," and not "Charles."—The commission of Paymaster Girling, of the 77th foot, should be dated 11th November 1824, and not 25th November, 1824, as formerly stated.

THE STAR—February 7.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A prodigious concourse of persons was attracted to this Theatre on Saturday night, by Miss. Foote's re-appearance on the stage, in the character of *Letitia Hardy*. The House was filled to the ceiling; and the boxes contained well-dressed women, and generally respectable persons. The crowd on entering the Theatre was very great—a large body of persons stood in the street (at the box doors) for half an hour before the time of opening; and these had almost all taken places a week or a fortnight before. Some doubt was felt as to the probability of maintaining these rights; but the constables did their duty, and the seats let were, we believe, in almost every instance, preserved for the right owners. The pit was filled at a single rush almost entirely with men. The dress boxes had an early and abundant shew of Ladies, and a great many ventured even into the upper ones. At the commencement of the evening a placard, with "Miss Foote for ever" on it, was placed in the front of the second tier of boxes; and that manifesto was received with loud cheers from all parts of the House. About the same time, a considerable sensation was excited by the appearance of Mr. Hayne, in a private box. Here and there a few slight disturbances were set on foot in different parts, and these continued at intervals after the commencement of the comedy: but they arose, in most cases, we are inclined to think, from the crowded state of the House—such very close propinquity of parties seldom tending to very good neighbourhood—rather than from any desire on the part of one or two unsupported individual to resist the whole opinion of the audience: and even these were scarcely heard after the appearance of Miss Foote, who was welcomed with a burst of applause absolutely tremendous. So warm a reception, joined to the natural feelings of a female so situated, overpowered the Lady a good deal; and it was with difficulty that she was kept from fainting by leaning on the shoulder of Mrs. Gibbs. The whole of the first scene was acted under great agitation; in the subsequent parts of the play, however, she rallied, from the encouragement given to her, and performed with her accustomed elegance and good taste. The little song in the second act, without music, she sang extremely well: it was *encored*, and called for a third time. The dance, too, in the masquerade scene, assisted by Mrs. Vining, was also encored, and deservedly: it was really, on the part of both Ladies, very gracefully and beautifully executed. In the course of the play, the audience, as they are accustomed to do on similar occasions, applied several passages to the particular situation of the actress; but all of them with warm cheers. At the end of the play, Miss Foote was led a little forward by Mr. Chas. Kemble, and made a low obeisance to the audience; and the play was then re-announced with loud applause.

THE SCOTSMAN,—February 9.

A decision has just been pronounced, in the Court of King's Bench, which has excited considerable attention. As reported in the newspapers, the language of the Chief Justice (Abbot) goes to this—that is it unlawful to buy or sell the transferable shares of a joint stock company until such company has obtained either an Act of Parliament or a Royal Charter. The question related to some shares of an Equitable Loan Bank Company—but it was contended, and held as established, that, without being pawnbrokers, the company meant to lend money at a higher rate of interest than what is allowed by law. The Chief Justice, however, grounded his opinion on the terms of the statute, 6, Geo. 1. c. 13, commonly called the "Bubble Act,"—the main object of which unquestionably was to grant a monopoly in favour of *two great companies* for *Assurance of Ships and Goods at sea, and for lending money on bottomry*—and to prevent all companies but these two from doing the one or the other. It must, no doubt, be allowed, that another object of the act was to prevent bubble or fraudulent schemes "tending to the common grievance and inconvenience of his Majesty's subjects"—and *more particularly* to prevent persons from assuming the right of corporate bodies without having obtained the same from Parliament or the Crown; but the general provisions are obviously too vague for receiving effect—to the extent mentioned in the statute—in any commercial country. No English jury, we are convinced, would convict under these general provisions; and all that the judges can do, without support from the public voice, is to deny the right of action to recover money upon such transactions. We are confirmed in the opinion now stated, by attending to the terms of a subsequent or winding up clause in the statute, by which it is declared, "That nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to extend, to prohibit or restrain *the carrying on of any home or foreign trades in partnership*, in such manner as hath hitherto usually, *and may be legally done, according to the laws of his realm now in force, excepting only* as to the *insuring of ships and goods*, or merchandize at sea, or going to sea and lending money upon bottomry; any thing in this act to the contrary any wise notwithstanding." The effect of this, as we conceive, is in Scotland at least, to leave all *bona fide* schemes of partnership—with the two exceptions stated—as they stood formerly at common law. This protection, however, if it do extend to transactions entered into and carried through in good faith, can extend to these only; and there is no question that all who meddle with matters of this kind, and do not conduct themselves *with perfect honour and fairness*, have reason to tremble. Our wish is, in allaying extreme or unnecessary fears, to put our countrymen on their guard; for there has been, and we fear there still is, a fever in the public respecting joint stock companies. We should like to see this fever subdued, however, not by the strong arm of the law, but by the good sense of the public. The intimation or threat of the Lord Chancellor will do good; but we are not yet convinced of the necessity of following it up with any legislative enactment—unless, indeed, it were a general measure *for reaching frauds* in a more effectual manner, and at infinitely less expense.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—Feb. 20.

The promotion of Flag Officers on the King's birth-day will take in the Captains of 1798, down to Earl Manners, who, it is said, is to have a guardship, in order to establish his right to a flag.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER—Feb 27.

The augmentation, in Regiments of the Line, as compared with the year 1824, is 19,182 men; but, in consequence of the reduction of the Veterans, the actual increase of number may be considered as diminished to 15,828, which includes the augmentation of 5,865 for India.—During the late Old Bailey Sessions, an Irish watchman, in giving evidence, being under cross-examination, and becoming rather irritated, observed to the Counsel, who was from the same country as himself—"My business is to bring thieves to justice, and your's is to help them to escape it"—Most of our leading nobility have already received invitations from Prince Talleyrand, to attend the Coronation of the King of France.—A very important discovery for the French Nation has lately been made near Paris in a vein of excellent coal, with a large quantity of iron stone in its immediate vicinity.—An English Company has offered to take the ground on lease, and to establish a foundery upon a large scale, on condition of being incorporated for a certain number of years by the French Chamber, but hitherto the ministers have refused their sanction.—The number of English and French steam engines now in operation in France, would appear incredible to persons who remember what it was only a few years ago.—At Lyons, and in the neighbourhood, there are at this moment upwards of 100. At Rouen, and other manufacturing towns, they are in the same proportion.—For the forthcoming Exhibition of Somerset House, we understand Hilton, the Academician, is engaged upon a large picture; the subject taken from Scripture. Leslie is painting the second interview between Master Slender and Mistress Anne Page. Clint has nearly finished the portraits of C. Kemble and Fawcett in the characters of *Charles the Second* and *Copp*.

Amongst the many idle tales in circulation about the Pavilion, the most absurd is, perhaps, that of the East India Company having purchased it for a *depôt*. Rumour does not go on to state for what purpose, whether as an Establishment for Chinese Youths, or to transact the business at present carried on in Leadenhall-street.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Hamburgh papers to 16th instant, furnish another mournful instance of the wide-spreading desolation occasioned by the overflowing of the waters. East Friesland is described as a scene of "boundless misery." The dykes are said to have been broken in no fewer than twenty-five places, and the calamity is represented to be awfully extensive.

The Patriot cause in Peru continues to go on successfully. Sir Robert Wilson's son, aid-de-camp to Bolivar, was wounded in a recent engagement. Bolivar has hinted to Sir Robert, that a visit from him would be acceptable to the Patriots.

The young King of Rome (Bonaparte's son) will be 14 years of age on the 20th of next month. A letter from a person of rank, Vienna, states that his education is likely to make him a military character, and his grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, seems to take much delight in him. His countenance, though handsomer than that of his father, has still that character of expression. His constitution is strong, and his health uninterrupted; and he possesses, for his age, a rare degree of sagacity.

The mission of the Duke of Northumberland as Ambassador Extraordinary on the occasion of the coronation of the King of France, will be supported with extraordinary splendour. Forty of the Duke's principal lessees have offered to accompany him at their own charge, as a mark of respect; and it is reported that his Grace's suite will be augmented by a very numerous body of his tenantry.

The Army Estimates for the current year are printed. The increase is 15,271 men. The whole expense of the year is estimated at £6.475,547 12s. 4d.

Mr. Goulburn's Bill for surppressing Unlawful Societies in Ireland.—By this Bill every Society or body acting for redress of grievances in Church or State, renewing its meeting for more than a certain number of days, or collecting or receiving money, is declared unlawful: as is also every society composed of separate branches or divisions, or corresponding with any other society, or excluding persons of any religion allowed by law, or taking unlawful oaths at any time or place, or on any occasion not required by law. Justices of Peace may command unlawful meetings to disperse; and persons becoming members of such societies to be punished, in manner to be determined. Societies originally not unlawful, or those for religious or charitable purposes, are not to be affected by the present Bill—Penalties are to be inflicted on persons permitting meetings declared unlawful in their houses. This Act is not to affect the right of petitioning.

A great meeting of the English Catholics took place on Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavern, at which a petition was agreed to be presented to the House of Lords, against the bill for putting down the Irish Catholic Association. The Duke of Norfolk took the chair; and several very excellent speeches were made, amongst which, one from Mr. O'Connell excited much applause.

Mr. O'Connell's appearance below the Bar of the House of Lords on Thursday evening, excited a good deal of attention amongst their Lordships. In the course of the evening Lord Liverpool went round to the Duke of Leinster, apparently for the purpose of having Mr. O'Connell pointed out to him. His Grace took a very conspicuous mode of acceding to the request, which caused no trifling sensation, for shortly after he walked down the Bar, and shook the Learned Gentleman by the hand in the most cordial and affectionate manner.

Catholic Rent---Upwards of *one hundred* of those subscribers in Waterford, who have heretofore paid but 10d. a month to the rent, who have voluntarily come forward and subscribed one guinea each, in consequence of Mr. Goulburn having introduced a bill for suppressing the Catholic Association.---*Freeman's Journal.*

Lord Portmouth's committee have commenced proceedings, in the Ecclesiastical Court, for a divorce from his lady, formerly *Miss Hanson*, on the ground of adultery.

Tippahe Capa, the savage king of New Zealand, arrived lately in England, on a visit to his "brother George." His object is to procure fire-arms to kill his enemies, against whom he seems to have an inveterate hatred. He is a very strong muscular man, about the middle size, very much tattooed.

An American newspaper, containing a Resolution of Congress, authorising their men of war to pursue pirates, even to the landing, and exterminating them on shore, reached London on Friday last, through a merchant, who communicated it to his Majesty's Ministers. It appears that they were taken by surprise, and the matter in a serious light, as if the Americans really entertain a design of the occupation of the island of Cuba, from which a piracy has so long infested the West India seas.

We heard a short time ago, among other plans which poachers had of securing themselves, from the effects of *spring guns*, one which they had practised much to the detriment of a Baronet's stock in Buckinghamshire, viz. driving through the woods before them some of the owner's cattle, which, of course, received the consequences of kicking the wires.

The Thames Tunnel.—Active preparations are making for the commencement of this great and important public work. The preliminary operations will be begun under the inspection of the directors, on Wednesday next, the 2d of March. The opening of the ground on the Surrey side will be very near Rotherhithe church, while that on the Middlesex shore will be near Sir Willim Warren's-square, Wapping.

We hear that the Irish Catholics mean to appeal to the Throne. A numerous deputation has come over for the purpose, composed of Peers, Prelates, and the most respectable Commoners, and the Address to his Majesty against the depending Bill will be presented on the first Levee day. The King, when in Ireland, received the Catholic Bishops in their episcopal robes, and with their gold crosses round their necks. Will they go to Carlton Palace in the same costume?

Lord Arundel, one of the Catholic Peers, has addressed a letter to the editor of *The Salisbury Journal*, denying some assertions in the anti-Catholic petition of the clergy of Sarum, and protesting generally against its injustice. His Lordship says, not one new religious house, or seminary, has been established in England since 1793 4.

Mr. Cobbett has addressed a letter to a Morning Paper, to contradict an assertion made by *The Courier*, and copied into *The Times*, that in the purchase he lately completed of a house, he paid the required premium of 500l. by a check *on the Catholic Association* He adds, that "As a mark of the great respect which he thinks due to the Catholic Association, he has directed actions to be brought against the Proprietors of these two Papers."

The official accounts from Hanover give the most afflicting details of the inundations in that kingdom. In one part the water covered nearly 1200 square miles of country, and appeared as part of the ocean. Houses, cattle, and human beings, were swept away; and in one village of 24 houses, no less than 70 persons were drowned. It is supposed that 30,000 persons have lost their property, and 10,000 acres of the finest land have been laid waste, and rendered useless for years to come.

Friday, in the Court of King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice refused to allow a cause to proceed, in which a Mr. Egerton sought to recover £100 from a Mr. Furzeman, which had been deposited with him as the stakes upon a dog-fight. The Lord Chief Justice observed, that all such wagers were illegal.

The Hon. Robert S. Dundas) eldest son of the first Lord of the Admiralty,) has been appointed to the vacant seat at the Navy Board, occassioned by the death of the Hon E. Bouverie.

Rear Admiral Plampin has been appointed to succeed Lord Colville, as Commander in Chief on the Irish station. Mr. Elliott, Purser of the Ordinary at this port, is to be Secretary to Admiral Plampin.

February 21, 1825.

UNITED STATES.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th January, the following extraordinary message from the President was received:—

"TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"As the term of my service in this high trust will expire at the end of the present session of Congress, I think it proper to invite your attention to an object very interesting to me, and which, in the movement of our Government, is deemed, on principle, equally interesting to the public. I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a control over the public monies to a vast amount. If in the course of my service, it shall appear on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others, for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and of precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be reconsidered. It is my wish that all matters of account and claims between my country and myself be settled with that strict regard to justice which is observed in settlements between individuals in private life. It would be gratifying to me, and it appears to be just that the subject should be now examined, in both respects, with a view to decision hereafter. No bill would, it is presumed, be presented for my signature, which would operate either for or against me, and I would certainly sanction none in my favour. While here, I can furnish testimony, applicable to my case, in both views, which a full investigation may require, and the Committee to whom the subject may be referred, by reporting facts now, with a view to a decision after my retirement, will allow time for farther information, and due consideration of all matters relating thereto. Settlements with a person in this trust, which could not be made with the accounting officers of the Government, should always be made by Congress, and before the public. The cause of the delay in presenting these claims will be explained by the Committee to whom the subject may be referred. It will, I presume, be made apparent that it was inevitable; that from the peculiar circumstances attending each case, Congress, alone could decide on it; and that from considerations of delicacy, it would have been highly improper for me to have sought it from Congress at an earlier period than that which is now proposed, the expiration of my term in this high trust.

"Other considerations appear to me to operate with great force, in favour of the measure which I now propose. A citizen, who has long served his country, in its highest trust, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquillity and peace in his retirement. This he cannot expect to do, unless his conduct, in all pecuniary concerns, shall be placed, by severe scrutiny, on a basis not to be shaken. This, therefore, forms a strong motive with me for the inquiry which I now invite. The public may also derive considerable advantage from the precedent, in the future movement of the Government—It being known that such scrutiny was made in my case, it may form a new and stronger barrier against the abuse of the public confidence in future.

"JAMES MONROE."

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